Brunswick, Maine
July 8 '91.

My dear Mr. Watson.

I take the liberty to send you proof of most of a chapter on the botany of Labrador. It mostly contains a list of Labrador plants prepared by Prof. Macoun. He was to see the proof - but the printers have greatly delayed me, so that he was obliged to leave Ottawa for the summer before reading it. May I beg you to look over the names & see that they are correct, and return the proof to me? There are several points I cannot settle away from botanical books. The Ericaceae and allied families are mixed up in his MS, & will you kindly straighten them out? See p. 463-4. Also who is the author of the article on mosses of Labrador - any notes or corrections will be gratefully received.

Yours very truly,
A. S. Packard.

Sereno Watson Esq.

Brunswick, Maine
July 10 '91.

My dear Mr. Watson:

I am exceedingly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in correcting the proof of the list of Labrador plants. I will note ~~these~~ corrections & remarks you make at the end of the chapter - or the first few pages are struck off -

I enclose the remainder of the list which please return to me here when corrected -

Yours very truly,

A. S. Packard.

P.S. I will see that the Herbarium has a copy of the book when issued in the autumn.

H B Paget

Christ Church,
Oxford.
Nov 14th. 1885

My dear Dr. Gray,

Thank you & Mrs Gray so very much for your delightful letters. It was such a pleasure to get them, & to hear such good accounts of you both.

as here, yet.

With love from Mary & myself, to you & Mrs Gray,

I am yrs affectately,

Helen B. Paget.

Please don't let Mrs Gray
off being photographed. I
do so want one of her.
We have a very nice house
here — in the big
quadrangle, just opposite
the Tom Tower. It is
next the Cathedral — in
fact the Cathedral stands
in our garden, & we
have our own private
door into it. It is a
very ideal home, certainly,
the next best place to
London.
Mary is staying with me
now, & I hope to get Papa
down — He hasn't seen

hasn't been feeling at all well, lately, & is so very thin, & Fred isn't strong either. He will be with them, part of the time, probably. We are just getting flooded, all round Oxford. They are much less than usual, this year, owing to some draining in the Thames Valley, higher up. I wish we may soon get clear, frosty weather.

What dreadful storms we have been having, & I see that you are soon going to send us another! With warmest wishes to you & dear Mrs Gray, for a most happy Christmas, & a bright New Year, & with much love to you both, I am Yrs affectionately

Helen B. Paech.

Dec. 13th

My dear Dr Gray,

Thank you so very much for the photographs of Mrs Gray. We should like to keep them all (here & at the Deanery) if we may. They aren't nearly good enough, but very nice. I have chosen the one looking down. It is a very sweet one, & I am so glad to have it. My dear London folk would like to keep the others. As soon as I have our baby photographed, I will certainly

send
a copy to you & Mrs. Gray, but I waited till he got old enough to sit up.

I do hope you will both come over to England again soon. I should love to show you our beautiful Oxford home. I hope it won't be a long deferred pleasure. I wish I thought there was a chance of our ever coming over the water to see you. It would be quite lovely! I daresay you have heard from Papa or Mamma of their winter plans. The doctor wants to get Papa out of English cold & fogs for some months, as we have been a little anxious about his lungs again this winter. (I am thankful to say though that they haven't suffered.) So they are off on Friday, probably, first to the Riviera, & then to Sicily. It will be wretched not having them in England for Christ=mas — for the first time in all our lives — but I shall be glad for them all to get away. They are none of them very strong, just now. My dear twin

He must tell me everything about him –

My dear people start abroad on Wednesday, I hope. They all want change of air very much, I think. Poor Mary is getting an abscess on her shoulder we fear – partly from want of strength, & partly from the anxiety of having Papa & mamma ill together, I expect.

Please give Mrs. Gray my warm love, I am yrs. affectly & gratefully, Helen B. Paget.

Please call me Helen, as in old days.

June 7th.

My dear Dr. Gray,

Thank you very much indeed for sending me a photograph of Mrs. Gray. I have chosen the side-face one, with the dark ribbon in her cap. It is by no means perfect, but it is <u>much</u> better than

-finement, towards the
End of this month.
Forgive my mentioning
this, but I thought Mrs.
Gray would care to know.
I shall be terribly
disappointed if I do
miss seeing Dr. Holmes. I
have longed to, for such
a long time; but Frank
will, at any rate, I hope.

holding. I hope someday
you will have a profile
taken.
We are looking forward
anxiously for Dr. Holmes'
visit to Oxford. I am
dreadfully afraid, that
he may not come, while
I am still about, as
I am expecting my con-

Jas. Page Esq

1. Harewood Place.
Hanover Square.
W.

March 1. 1861.

Dear Professor Gray

I thank you sincerely both for your Essay and for the very kind note which quickly followed it. Nothing of the kind ever gratifies me more than your approval of my address and the finding that, in all that I have yet been able to read of yours, I seem to have been only

following in your steps.

I suppose, from your note, that you have my address. I would take the pleasure of sending it to you but for the fear that it may follow you to Rome, with more delay and trouble than it is worth. My thanks may, if need be, follow you more easily.

Believe me that they are very hearty and that I am sincerely yours James Paget.

Professor Asa Gray.

104 State St. Albany, N.Y.
July 15 1870

My dear Dr Gray

I ran down to Duck Creek N. J. again on Wed last to look after that little Utricularia of 1868.

I could make nothing more of it than before; only this time I found it in company with U. subulata. It exists there in great abundance, covering all springy places along the banks, 1-1½ inch high, no higher when

among L. Sulculata, always forcenting minute bud-like undeveloped corollas. The capsules open on one side by the flying back of a sort-of a door. L. Sulculata was always for 2-6 in high, 2-7 flowered, bearing large bright-yellow, three lobed, sharp spurred corollas: beaves forcent aplenty.

I sent you last night a bit of the field for further investigation if you wish to look into the matter at all.

The plants will have been all thinned, but if you keep the earth well moistened more will come up, and perform for you, no doubt as they could in the pasture of N. J. So you can watch those little flowers, how far they forced when they stop of all, never before, however, having done everything essential for the perfection of the fruit.

Three or four regular L. sulculatas are on the patch for comparison.

Had not a moment for examination - you must decide what it is from growth under your own eye. But I meant down thinking I never shd have another opportunity, certainly not if I go to Beirût. Still if it be only an imperfectly developed Ch. subulata, it is sufficiently interesting. There, though, it is the universal form of plant, scattered over all the shores of the Creek: Ch. subulata was extremely rare - in one spot only.

Yours ever dr Dr Fly

J. Ch. Payne Jr.

Lake Forest, Ill.
Jan. 20, 1871.

My dear Dr Gray

I must wish you a 'happy New Year', tho it be late in the season, & tho I have nothing else to write –

Please too, present my

plant; but cannot be so positive respecting those large forms of V. blandae – If I were only back to Cincinnati this spring, you should have specimens sent of the former at least.

I am in very pleasantly situated, with all I can do every moment of the time – Only regretting that I cannot turn all my thought & energy to one thing –

Believe me ever
Sincerely yours
J. D. Parrish Jr.

New Year compliments to Mrs Gray; and remind her of her ancient promise of a photograph of the Dr. And now as so long a time has passed, my requests have enlarged, - I want a large one to frame and hang in my study, if you have such a one and will kindly favour me therewith. Sanguinously indispensable!

You would not let me write Bebb's address on your contributions and so it is lost, will you please give it to me again?

Have you made any note of the close-flowering Utricularia clandestina's? Or included albert: the fauluscent violet?

If you have published aught on either of them, please refer me thereto. I never knew any intermediate forms to the showy uniform leaved

Utica N.Y.
Aug. 22

My dear Dr. Gray,

Your package of mosses came in yesterday morning; and though the Printer was waiting for his proof – I couldn't help giving myself up, all day, to the reading of your articles on Darwin, and the Japan plants. Which the former I was delighted, and by the latter immensely instructed. My gratitude to you for them and the others is unbounded.

Your letter is just in – I am greatly relieved about the Carex. To have entered it as a new sp.

They are the best places yet! Full of Parnassia Car. and what is altogether new to this region Valeriana sylvatica.

One is a mile long and throughout this last plant abounds, frequently in great patches: beating out Bergen all out. Equally abundant is our Cypripedium arietinum! It is in clusters among our evergreen tree. Frequently I stood still, and saw more in the one place about me, than all of Mud Lake and Summit Lake combined! I was in search for one of the P. rotundifolia; but the ferns, carices and all sorts of trash were too high. Instead of giving up, I postponed the time of meeting merely, till June 1. 1866.

This swamp is, almost precisely the same in character as that of West Bergen. It is equally as good, if it has its Lycopodiums and Tofieldia it would be the better. The Cyp. candidum I hope is there.

The Pyrola rotundifolia is here too and plenty.

Most gratefully
D. Ames Lamson.

or to have had Drury fasten it on to me, would have troubled me exceedingly. I have borrowed a Strudel from Hy. which gives a perfect description. I was bound to hunt out the thing if possible. And I am greatly obliged for the disclosure.

As to the Pyrola two - I thank you for your trouble and research. It proves to be a pretty good find, I should judge. I will insert all your note? What an awful range! Hooker giving the Eschscholtz station does not speak ill of it as a Var even. But that's where we won't agree with him.

Who is authority for the Var. formica? You or some body else?

Hooker however does give the hypophaea as a species, with &c. Who is the author of the Var minor, "Sims"? I can't make it sure. Are you going to tell me yet, more about it? From whose and he receive it? and what description gives? Or did he merely receive it?

Last week I went to Cooperstown. Dr Lathrop has specimens of all he reported to me. The Prostium is fine. And the Cyp. cand. as good as an old specimen can be. They are all of his own collecting in the Susquehanna Valley.

Returned by Richfield and stopped all day in those swamps between Pages corners and Jordanville.

J. A. Paine

Utica N.Y.
Oct. 21.

Professor Gray
Dear Sir

Did you receive my letter of the 24th, with a few specimens accompanying? – a Carex I knew not, Zannichellia – pedunculata? or Ruppia? also a Naias, agreeing so well with your hints about N. minor that I thought it might be that; or N. major of Chatin and Englemann?

"Dried specimens desirable" well, and I have been putting a few up for you. They are the best, and of some the only ones I have, but I hope

leaves, midrib, and stem showed! They are all best specimens. The leaves do not all press out finely, but I know not how to have possibly done better, and doubt if a little that better can be done with such a plant. Look out for the lowest specimen, it is a fine one, and may very rarely be broken. If you have no American specimen better, let this be yours as it is. Pray tell me what the plant is and all about it.

I put up also in a little tin case, some Primula plants and two Saxifragas. You will know just how to treat them and I hope they will live and bloom for you.

Please write soon and fully

Ever most truly yours
John A. Paine

they will be of interest and service to you.

Note the 'Eaten here' and then, if I remember rightly, they occur in this order.

First two species of grass, lately received from Labrador, to be named.

Then the Cenoclea obtusilobata, please tell me all you think about it. Oh how I wish it were fruitful!

Then, the only mature specimen of Lonicera glaucea I have gathered. Found this fall. The former, found about June 1st are two immature for specimens. The reason was so dry that none grew high in the second station I fell in with in my search. Many small plants with very short growths were there.

The plant occurs under the shade of evergreens here, high along the brow of the cliffs, and for ten to thirty feet down in the soil of seeds and clefts.

Please send me a Canadian specimen in exchange. I too would like to compare!

Then comes a Salina grass, growing in salt water.

Then you will find three specimens of what seems to be Zannichellia. - the fruit is manifest and just as when fresh, not flattened it was so before. But the flowers you cannot reach now.

Then comes the allied Lake plant with long peduncles, yet distinct and curious.

And last of all the hairs, note the little fragment with

Utica N.Y.
Nov. 2.

Professor Gray
My dear Sir

Many thanks indeed for your note of the 25th. Of course it has made me happy.

I tried hard to make the flowers of that lake plant agree with Ruppia, but could not see it -- my blindness however, - the fruit I knew belonged there. But more than all I dared not think it might be Ruppia!

Now however I am very glad and thankful for the determination.

Besides I had another lake

The Droseras I think, are sure, why they have not arrived I cannot guess. you will receive them soon.

Yes the Salina Lake must yield other discoveries. I wish I could visit it again. The bottom is covered with water plants, - most beautiful algae. Lycopodium dendroideum, will get it. Arcadia - on a Virginia at Wetmores Pond on Frankfort Hill - will go that way sometime when I want a good walk.

Please mention all the ferns you wish for, shall be glad to save them for you, when I am out - can do so as well as not. Before I became enamoured with the Carices, the ferns were my favorite and I know all that occur in this region and their station. Would be very glad of specimens outside the manual and the following, in. Cheilanthes tomentosa. Aspidium Boottii, A. fragrans. A. Braunii. A. Lonchitis. Botrychium obliquum, B. dissectum. Lycopodium alopecuroides. Selaginella apoda.

Very truly yours. John A. Paine. Jr

plant. I did not know where else to find varieties under Rufforia, and now as you have stolen this march on me, I must send it to you. I dare not hope to make it out and you will recognize it at first sight. It may be a large Rufforia. I could get none in flower or fruit, obtained them only by dragging them up from deep water, — a foot of them visible a few feet from the surface, when the bottom of the lake was far out of sight.

As I could find nothing for determination on them I threw them all away again save one which I will send you.

As to the naias, it is a fine discovery truly.

And I do not wish to detract from my friend Judge Clinton's honor or satisfaction. But if he told me the whole truth, he found a little outside of the lake only, adding that he took nearly all there was — all that was safe to remove. This I felt to be a prohibition, and went not therefore to look for it.

However I had long desired and purposed to botanize in the lake and along the western side (the opposite one from the naias) I went only for this purpose but could not help finding both the Rufforia and naias in abundance, in the lake, floating about and growing on the bottom, specimens ten times as large as the one, of which he said, it was as fine a one as he found.

Newark
Sept 6

My dear Dr

The color of the little bug was a faint pinkish purple, just that of the purpurea.

The plants were in a hollow place - sand always full of water - & there were the largest specimens first; I washed sand every to set leaves but found none.

The bugs were not so large as a pins head - they were not so numerous as in other species, but as they fell off on disturbing the plant, they showed they never died off any more -

petals white, in 35
sometimes, usually 4?
"The bottom row is
some intermediate, a
minute purple, there
are 6 or 7 loose in the
lower part of the phial
wh you will be able to
find. I am afr. and
sorry I did not put
them all in a paper.
I grew on wet-sloping
white sand. It
did not had like
a rhododendron,
but must be that if any
"Was sorry not to see
you to say good bye"

Truly
J. Paine

Newark N.J.
Sept. 1. 00

My dear Dr
Hein

been down to Shark
River and detected
two plants, wh find
in Gottl. Have not
had time to examine
them & shall not —
so send them to you
to do so if they interest
you. The first — was
on dump sandy bank
with Drosera filiformis
crowded like moss,

They were attached by a tubular neck, nearly as long as the rest of the flower —

I send three or four specimens — I should take a score of them to make one of the results of the secretion.

The opening of the pod seemed queer to me, but I know be all my ignorance

I shall go to New Haven next Monday

Most truly

Pein

h. tuberosa Geranicus like the other, you did not deny it the privilege granted the others. But the tubers do not become Geraniums. When full grown if not detached they hang on, and of the same size is unenlarged; so of with the old rootstock. It seems those long trunks I saw, had many tubers on its old decayed part: only the tubers live longer than the adjacent trunk.

I will send in a note to Mr Fuller who volunteered to water the trunks with tubers for Cairpary, which I could not do when there from high water.

Pray send Brewer home, I want to talk lecturing with some one, for it is merely here lecturing.

Your young
Pa

New Haven Sept 1.12

My dear Dr:

Just before I left home I sent you another Jersey plant. I had no time to look it up, with some h. cornuta of a new style to me: the fils of such were only half the size of our old h y specimens, & fully a month later.

To-day I sent a queer Platanthera fimbriata so called. The plants were gathered in the north woods of Herkimer co & sent to Mr Bauer in Newark to grow, they all flowered in June, & he says were good P. fimb in every way. He knows P. psycodes well enough; indeed the latter was in fl in his garden when I

was there in his garden early in June when these former were all past & withered up. What struck me was the size of the cracks. All the dead spikes were horrid with them; surpassing P. leucotricha.

When I reached Mr Townsend's and found myself persuaded, I was sorry for your sake as well as my own. On those stems of Mr Minor was the most evident of the character of the branches that I now detected. I saw them in all stages from the first of their formation to six inches long dwarfish shoots. They always start on the portion of the trunk 3-7 inches from the point; beginning by a slight elevation on wh when 1/4 of inch high the rudiments of leaf-buds or minute leaves rolled up a line or two long lie, and can be seen through & under the hairy covering, wh is raised up bodily by the branch pushing out for some time & a little distance forward, and does not begin to form about the branch itself until nearly half an inch out. I could find not one instance of such a thing starting within three inches of the apex of the trunk. They are in this respect analagous to the branches of a crown tree.

On the other hand the tubers of Mr Fulwiler, I remember very well were born on the apex of the stem. Like pills or peas they lie among the terminal leaf or fol lends and are formed altogether at the same time; they grow to their size afterward. I have found them proliferous in this earliest stage even, but it may be that proliferous buds develop after the first primary tuber has reached maturity.

Palfrey

1857, Sept. 15.

My dear Dr. Gray,

Tuesday. The sermon wh. you inform us is dead from Mr. Sparks.

Will you be so obliging as to send me a receipt, to send for my vouchers?

Ever, dear sir,

Truly yours.

J. G. Palfrey.

Porlfrey

Cambridge; 1857, Nov. 15.

My dear Dr. Gray,

I beg you to accept my very best thanks for your important suggestions.

The note about our maxillary dehiscence I never firmly intended to publish, certainly not till I had got authority for it additional to that of the eminent person who was author of the doctrine. As to

Mr. Gray

many other things, my only security against the flagellations which would have visited my ignorance, may in the timely admonitions of an expert like yours.

Thankfully, & gratefully,
I am, dear Sir,
Your friend & servant,
John G. Paxton

Rt Palgrave 5 Parliament Court

S.W. 31. July. 81.

There will be no morning sitting: but then the House will meet at 4.

Morning sittings have been taken to suit Anglo-Irish time & now that the Land Bill is over, I expect that we shall have no more of them.

This Tuesday morning will be an exception as when time the House will meet.

My dear Sir,

I regret to have to tell you that these Houses are not visible between the morning & evening sittings of the House of Commons

If you wish to
go over the building,
I will escort you with
pleasure between
11.30. & 10 o'clock
on Saty morning

next & perhaps then
we might have the
pleasure of seeing you
& Mrs Gray at luncheon
afterwards.

believe me to be,
yours truly,
Reginald F. D. Palgrave

P.S. I'll let you know that on
Tuesday

The Shaw School of Botany,
William Trelease,
Professor in Charge.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept 29 1888

Dear Dr. Lewis Watson.

Your favor of Sept. 5 came some time ago I know none of the Fritchie in St Louis. There are several of that name in St Louis but none of them seem to know J.H. Fritchie who has sent you specimens. His name is not in the directory, so I went down to see if his name might possibly be on the subscription list of one of the German papers, they gave me 20 lbs of Peuroze, but this J.H. Fritchie writes me that it does not belong to him.

If I hear of him I will let you know,

I am very Truly Yours
L. H. Pammel

Parnashel

(Finlatin)

Shaw School of Bot.
St Louis Mo. Nov. 12/88

I am very much obliged to you for a copy of "List of the writings of Dr. Gray", which is excellently done by the author.

I am very truly yours,
L. H. Pammel

To Mrs. Asa Gray

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD.

ONE CENT

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS TO BE ON THIS SIDE.

ST. LOUIS MO.
NOV 1
PM

Mrs. Asa Gray
Cambridge
Mass.

Ames Iowa. Aug. 10/89

Dr Jerome Walsh Jr
Cambridge Mass.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find specimen sent to me from Dak. It looks some thing like young specimens of Salsola Kali

Will you kindly tell me what it is? It is said to be troublesome in fields at Parsons. Dak.

Yours truly
L. H. Pammel

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA.

Department of Botany,

Oct. 4 18 90

Dr. Sereno Watson;
Cambridge Mass.
Dear Sir:- Contributions to Am. Bot. No. XVII came a few days ago. Please accept my best thanks. We are using the Revised Edition of the Manual and find it very satisfactory. I made a short review in our college paper, which will be sent to you, if a copy can be had. I certainly believe it is an excellent book for teachers. Students find little trouble in identifying plants. If you are not too busy I would like to have you look up some of our plants which interest you. I mean the orders you are working over

Yours truly L. H. Pammel

P.S. Are I send you a copy of the Iowa Acad. of Sci.?

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

Ames, Iowa, Dec. 13 1890

Dear Dr. Watson:

I have taken the liberty of sending you our N. Am. specimens of Caryophyllaceae, Cruciferae and Portulacaceae with the hope that you may find time to look them over. None of them are so rare but that you have a good supply. We hope to get out a cat. of the flora of this State and your determinations will be of great value to us.

Have you copies of Hooker & Gray Forest Distribution of the Rocky Mountains? I should like a copy if you can spare one.

Yours truly
L. H. Pammel

Paul Parey in Berlin
S.W. 339
32 Wilhelmstraße
Verlagsbuchhandlung

Berlin SW. 5.5.1886.

Zur ergebenen Nachricht, daß ich in Folge Ihres Briefes vom 17. März und Ihrer Zahlung von 200 Mark heute an Herrn Otto Harrassowitz in Leipzig abgesandt habe

1 Gartenflora 7/XI. u. XXII/XXXIV.

Heft XII Bd XXII konnte ich leider nicht mehr senden, da dies Heft vollständig fehlt und meine frühere Angabe auf einem Irrthum beruhte, welchen ich zu entschuldigen bitte. Hochachtungsvoll

J. Paul Parey

WELTPOSTVEREIN. (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)

POSTKARTE AUS DEUTSCHLAND.

(ALLEMAGNE.)

BERLIN SW 12 5 86 a 4-5N

An Mr. Larson Curator of the Botan.

Garden

Cambridge

Mass.

U. S. A.

July 2/1878

My dear Sir, The copy of Regel's Gartenflora sent by you on Tues. been received today.

I am sorry to be obliged to report that upon examination I find it imperfect. The colored plates are wholly wanting in the volumes for [1861] 1862, 1873 and [1874], with the exception only of the June number for 1873, which has them. I presume that you can make up an set of these missing plates from the volumes which you have on hand. I will delay binding until you send them.

Yours very Respy

J. W.

Hon Paul Revoil
Berlin.

HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

BOTANIC GARDEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

$16.00

July 1st 188 6

Received of Sereno Watson, Curator, sixteen dollars in payment for services in herbarium to date.

Berlin 23. 7. 86.

Sehr geehrter Herr!

Ich bin überrascht, daß in den 4 Bänden der Gartenflora die Tafeln fehlen & kann mir deren Abhandenkommen nicht erklären. – Ich bin aber augenblicklich nicht in der Lage, Ihnen sämmtliche Tafeln nachzuliefern, sondern sende Ihnen nur durch O. Harrassowitz in Leipzig 1) Tafeln zum Jahrgang 1855

2) 1 Kapl Gartenflora 1874 mit Tafeln.

1873 & 1862 fehlen gänzlich, doch gebe ich mir Mühe, Ihnen die Tafeln noch zu verschaffen.

In grösster Hochachtung ergebenst

Paul Parey

Paul Parey in Berlin
32 W. ... 338
Verlagsbuchhandlung

WELTPOSTVEREIN. (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)

POSTKARTE AUS DEUTSCHLAND.

(ALLEMAGNE.)

CAMBRIDGE A 86

BERLIN 48 S.N. 23.7. 86 7-8N. b

An Mr Watson

Botanic Garden

Cambridge Mass.

America U.S. America

S B Parish

San Bernardino Cal.
21 June 1880.

Dr. Asa Gray
Cambridge Mass.

Dear Doctor,

Availing myself of your kind permission, I send you some of the Compositae of this region, hoping that some of them may prove of interest to you, at least in establishing the range of some species. I have not thought it necessary to give my guesses at the names, but if you find them of sufficient interest to look over, such names as you can conveniently subbing will greatly oblige.

Yours respectfully
S. B. Parish.

San Bernardino Cal.
June 21, 1880.

Dear Sir:

I send you today a package of plants, containing many of the Liliaceae of this region & some other plants, on which I should like to have your decision.

I venture to think that the Calochortus I sent sometime ago will not prove C. fulvescens as you think probable. It is much smaller, quite distinct in shape of leaf & habit, & I think the flowers will show differences.

I have just got some Nolina Parryi, and when I find out which ones are going to live well

send one to the Garden. I found them lately at Mountain Springs 80 m. S.E. of San Diego & near the Mexican line, but like all I have seen for the last year they had not flowered for some seasons, & evidently did not mean to this season. A gone desert was in bloom there. Do you care for any specimen?

Yours respectfully,

Sam'l B. Parish.

San Bernardino Cal
Oct 13. 1880

Dr. Asa Gray,
Dear Sir, —

We avail ourselves of your kind permission to send you by this mail a package of Compositae, some of which we hope may prove of interest to you.

Did you ever receive our card in reply to your inquiry for "Chia" seed. We having heard from you since we fear it may have not been received. We wrote that we would be glad to send you what we had, altho it was not as much as you wished, & would collect for you some more next spring. We would have sent at once, but did not know whether you wished Salvia Columbariae or

S. conduacea. The latter is the one called "China" here, but the former in "Bot. Cal."
We will be pleased to send you what we have of either or both if it will be of any service to you.

Very Respectfully Yours

Parish Bros.

San Bernardino Cal
14 Oct 1880

Mr. Sereno Watson: –

Dear Sir, –

We mail you today a package of specimens, hoping to avail ourselves of your kind for their examination & determination.

There are quite a number of species to be found in this neighborhood, which are not noted in Bot. Cal. as occurring so far south. Of course you have since received a good many of them from Dr. Parry & others, but if it was thought desirable we could send you a list of ~~such~~ those we have met with, & if any of them proved not to have been heretofore received

from Southern California, we could send you specimens of them.

We have the honor to be,

Yours Respectfully,

Parish Bro's —

Answered

San Bernardino, Calif.
10 Feb. 1881

Dear Doctor Gray,

We can not tell you much more about the Pentstemon (N. 355) than that it is of a blue-purple color, and otherwise has the general appearance of P. Cleveland. We first found it at near Temecula, then at Warner's Ranch, & then in the mountainous country near Campo, on the southern border, in June, 1880. It should also be in Vasey's (G. R.) collection of that year, as he was with us when we collected it. P. Cleveland is red; the color is well preserved in the younger flowers & buds of a specimen we send you by this mail. The larger one is from Cucamonga Mts.; the smaller one from San Jacinto. The flowers

filaments have always been a stumbling block to us in this species, & we are glad to learn that you do not consider them a reliable character.

We also send a few other plants which we beg you will be good enough to straighten out for us. Some of them have been to Cambridge before, but perhaps not in good enough specimens to be satisfactorily determined. The Hieracium is the one of which you wished more material, thinking it might be new. This is the only specimen we have, but we can get you more next ~~[illegible]~~ summer if needed.

If you have never seen young seedlings of Burseria you will perhaps be interested in growing some from the seed sent. The cotyledons, which are very thin, are divided into narrow lobes, thus. Is this not an unusual thing?

A seed of Olneya Tesota germinated in two days after planting, and in twelve days from planting was three inches in height and showed spines, three expanded leaves (besides the cotyledons) and others not yet opened, in short had formed a characteristic plant. It was grown under glass. Its growth since has been more moderate. Seedlings of Holacantha emoryi have an abundance of foliage. It would be interesting to know how long it continues.

The season is very cold and ~~backwa~~ dry, but there is plenty of snow in the mountains, which will make good botanizing later.

Very respectfully yours

Parish Bro

San Bernardino, Cal.
30 March, 1881.

Dear Sir,—

We avail ourselves of your kind permission by mailing you a package of plants. We hope that there may be some of them which will be of interest to you. The "Mesquite Cañon" from which some of them come is in the Dry hills 10-20 miles from Mesquite Station on the S. P. RR. which would make it not over 50 miles from the Colorado R. The few Yuma species, although on the Arizona side, are so near to our line that they are very likely to be also found on the California side.

The material of some species is too scanty and imperfect, but

we thought ~~it~~ they might be of interest, & so ~~to~~ sent the best we had, but shall not feel disappointed if you mark their numbers "material too poor."

We are almost sure that if you could see the Eschscholtzia Calif. (No 7 & 8) growing, you would consider it at least a good variety. It is quite abundant where found, forming close tufts from ~~an~~ a biennial, or more probably, perennial, root. The ~~alt~~ elevation is about 5000 ft, the climate being colder than where the common form is found. We have taken it into cultivation so as to prove whether the root is more than biennial.

You will find a specimen of Dr. Vasey's new Trichostema (T. Parishii). Do you think it a good species?

We hope to make excursions into some of the little visited portions of this region, & will be glad, with your permission, to send you ~~some~~ each of our collections as appear to be of interest.

Very truly yours,

Parish Bros.

Your card about the Liliaceae is at hand. Glad they were found.

at some future time, you may pay this region an visit.

Dr Parry is still here. We have enjoyed some very pleasant & instructive trips with him.

Very truly yours,

Parish Brad.

Mr. Sereno Watson.
Cambridge, Mass.

San Bernardino Cal.
9 Apl. 1881

Dear Sir,

Your determination of the package of Liliaceae we have received — Thanks for your kindness.

Of No. 362 B. (Brodiaea jil. Johns. n. sp. H271 (Muilla) we can get you more material this season. Of No. 89, allium, we never found but the specimen sent, although we looked for more, but we have the bulb planted, & the place where it grows is near our store visit, so that we may be able to send you more. The others doubtful at present (3/15)

Parish

grew away down by the Mexican boundary line & it is doubtful if we ever get any more. But further material will no doubt be found in the sets of plants ~~sent~~ distributed by Mr. Geo R. Vasey, last year, as he collected on that trip with us. We have only one or two imperfect specimens, not as good as the one sent.

We are having a very favorable spring, & the only trouble is that one wants to be collecting all the time, and in a dozen places at once. We have managed to spare considerable time to botany this season, and are beginning to lay the foundations of another pack-age of interesting things for which we will, in time, send you, if you will kindly consent to examine them. Among other things we have lately found on Farm not in the B. C. probably one of the Arizona species.

It is a pity you did not come down to this part of California when you were on the Coast last fall. Then you would have found some things of interest, and during the spring & summer there ~~can~~ hardly can be a more interesting botanical field. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that

San Bernardino Cal
20 June 1881

Dear Sir,—

We send you by this day's mail a package of plants, and hope you will find some among them of interest.

There is only one neighborhood where the Eschultzia Californica has the biennial character of the specimens (No 757) sent in our ~~previous~~ last package. We are strongly inclined to think that it is even more than biennial, and intend to take some into cultivation to determine its duration. It is more robust than the annual form, & grows in clumps with several stems.

The Opuntia cea No 758 same collection can hardly be O. Lindheimeri, but sometimes

we may ~~have~~ get better specimens so that its ~~own~~ true character can be determined.

Will you not look again at No 702 (Dam collection) which you name Berberis Douglasii, Lc. But it is a shrub 12 ft high, not at all herbaceous, even the leaves persisting till early spring, when they are replaced by new ones, and flowering at that time. We have a Berberis which flowers in the fall, is truly herbaceous, or sometimes with a short woody base, and which agrees entirely with the character of B. Douglasii.

We will try to get you some fruiting specimens of Shepherdia heterophylla, but it is perhaps too late to find them this season.

We hope to visit one or two interesting places in the high mountains this summer, and may be able to get something interesting to send you.

We remain,

Very truly yours

Parry Bros.

San Bernardino Cal.
1st Sept. 1881

Dear Sir,

We mail you today a package of plants, which we hope you will not find too large to conveniently look over — You will find mature specimens of Silene platyota, Matricaria (Parish No. 931) ~~Stat~~ and Hemiaclados No. 939 — and as as mature a one as we can at present supply of Stephanotus No. 846. We will try to secure you one with ripe seed, but the species is by no means an abundant one —

The Abronia, No 954, sent in our last collection, was from a very different region from the small one

provisionally sent from Mesquite station. The latter was so small & immature that it is hard to tell if it was like the Sangacuito one or not, indeed, if it was like anything. You can judge from the specimens as well as we could from the plants.

You will find in the package specimens of the two species of Baccharis which we wished you to be good enough to re-examine.

The fall Compositae are now just coming into bloom, and although the number of species is not very great, yet they are sufficient to make the autumn ramble of the collector interesting. But we are so favorably situated for climate that there is no time of the year that does not supply some botanical treasures.

We remain,

Very truly yours.

Parish Bros.

P.S.

We should say that the "horse-leaves" of Tetranyncus squamata (as shown in specimens sent) are sometimes found on the branches of the full-grown shrub, where they have been injured by the insects. They ~~[illegible]~~ nurse the wound, perhaps!

San Bernardino, Calif.
2 Nov. 1881

Mr Serene Watson,
Cambridge Mass.

Dear Sir,—

We send you today a package of specimens, which we fear does not contain many that will prove of much interest to you, but it contains some on which we have spent considerable unsatisfactory study and which we shall be greatly obliged to you for determining. We have not heard from those we sent you in Sept. and suppose you have not had leisure to look them over, and only refer to them because you may perhaps have written and the letter miscarried. We have lost a number of letters lately.

While in Los Angeles Co. lately we noticed the Castor bean growing wild in great abundance at the mouth of the Sta Ana Cañon. It forms a shrub 10-15 ft high, and, mingled with Willows & Baccharis, forms close thickets along the river bottom — It is not the kind cultivated for oil, but apparently one of the ornamental varieties — It is ~~not~~ common elsewhere, but not in such great quantity.

Hulsea callicarpha Nutt is the same plant referred by Dr. Gray in Bot. Cal. 1. 457 to H. vestita, Gray, from a poor specimen — It is apparently perennial, certainly more than annual —

Very truly yours

Porter Bros

San Bernardino Cal –
Feb. 29, 1882 –

Dear Dr. Gray,

Your kind report on our plants is just received. If we were to venture an opinion on Pentstemon confusus it would be averse to its claim as a sp. – It seems to differ in color only, and is that not a very uncertain character? P. spectabilis ranges from light blue to purple: P. centranthifolius is sometimes yellow (rarely), and there are some forms that ~~it would be hard to~~ in color seem to show that Confusus & cleveland[illegible] pass into one another – But so does azureus into heterophyllus, and to carry the rule out would

disestablish one of these species -

1065. Adenoscia Parishii, is from Newhall, a station on the S.P. R.R. The same species also grows in Cajon pass probably, although we have not ~~collected~~ seen it in flower there. At Newhall the plants were ~~about~~ 3-4 ft, on the mother slender woody stems. In the Cajon (if the same) it is fully 2 ft higher at station. Apparently branched in the former place, but not in the latter.

927. Eriodictyon sp. (Bee Valley 1879) We have quite forgotten the exact spot, this came from, but expect to work up the Bee Valley region this summer and will keep a good look out for it. All we have now is a fragment of the specimen we sent you.

Here are some seedlings of Holacantha, from Maricopa, A.T. & we will make some of Alnuya for you, and we also send you some with some seed so that you can try some yourself, if you wish.

Yr ever,
Very truly yours
Parish Bro

PA[illegible]SH BROTHERS,
San Bernardino, Cal.

Aug 17, 1882

Dear Dr. Gray:—

Herewith we send you another bundle of plants for examination. Many of them were collected about Bear Valley, which lies ~~on the valley~~ on the northern side of the San Bernardino ~~valley~~ Mountains, although its waters drain into the St. Ana River, and passes thro' the valley of San Bernardino, & if it carried enough water, would empty into the Pacific in Los Angeles Co. It is a splendid botanical field, & we want to do more work in it. Our visit, about the first of Aug., was a little too late for many plants, but the latter ones were in good order.

The Andibertia (n. 330) grows at from 4000 to 5000 ft, while A. incana extends from 3000 to 5000 ft — so that the two overlap. But where they were growing together the A. incana was entirely out of bloom — its season being May — while the other was in full flower —

We have seen very little of Astragalus occarpus. It seems to occur — but very

sparingly — only in the Coast Range. We collected it in June, about the 20-25th, and it was then at so early a stage that it was hard to find a few mature pods. It sends up from a perennial root a number of stout erect virgate stems about 4 ft high, producing an aspect very different from that among other species here around. The flowers are pale light yellow and on the upper part of the stems. (n.1497)

The species you have named for us, belongs in the higher mountains, among 4000-5000 ft. extending perhaps into the desert ranges east of here. The stems are mostly decumbent, at the most not over 2 ft long. Although growing at a greater altitude than A. occarpus, it was in June full of well-formed fruit. Flowers light yellow. Racemes in almost every axilla.

A. Crotalorum (n.1235) resembles A. Parishii in appearance, but is rather more erect. Flowers dingy white. Common in the valleys and upper part of the desert. Its flowers were only beginning in March & April, but on the desert, at Whitewater, we have seen it in the early part of January.

We will try to get, in fruit ripe seed of the two last species, but it will probably have to be next year.

Very truly yours

Parish Bros

Not with A. occarpus
Parish

P.S. Mr. Pringle has been with me since finishing this letter. He has just collected Artemisia Parishii on the Mojave desert, and reports it to be 2 to 12 ft. high, and the woody base sometimes as large as 6 inches in diameter. This is much larger than we have ever found it.

San Bernardino. Calif.
Oct. 20, 1882

Dear Dr. Gray,

We have delayed writing to you expecting to have a few more plants to send you, and, at last, here they are –

1462 (not 462) Pentstemon cardinalis, has a light purple corolla. You were probably misled by the mistake in the no. into thinking that you had received it from us before. We collected it this ~~fall~~ summer for the first time.

1473. Nicotiana microantha. The form we get in cañons at 4000 to 5000 ft. – the typical form prevails at higher altitudes.

Arabis lyrata. There is nothing to add to what was said in our last. The two forms seem very distinct, but if there are connecting links you are justified in regarding 1389 only a variety.

634 b. Gilia tenuiflora. Large flowered form. Certainly the corolla is not "red", but rather a light pink, fairly preserved in the dry specimen.

Glad to have Orthocarpus Parishii straightened out, & from point from here some misplacement of labels. 482 was originally sent as O. linariifolius from S. Q. Wright. O. Parishii is our No. 408, & is from Cuyamaca Valley, June 1880, & not as published. It is probably also in G. R. Vasey's coll. of that year.

Baccharis glutinosa you class as herbaceous; but with us it is a shrub 8-12 ft high.

We want by Mr. Watson to examine n. 1495, which he makes a variety of Horsackia rigida. Even if this one some intermediate forms it is surely a merely artificial classification to include two such distinct species plants in one species. We venture to note a few points of difference on the included sheet.

357 (1880) is probably a form of Bahia conspicua, which appears to be a valid variable species.

Will you kindly supply the missing authorities for the following, which we do not find in any books at our command: viz., Erigeron Utahensis, Gray; Entricium leucophaeum DC; Zizyphus lycioides, Gray; Vos cancellata, Gray.

Please allow us to express our thanks for the two-flattering notice ~~you have taken~~ of our botanical work, ~~considering~~ you have taken in describing Porishella, & to assure you that we greatly appreciate your kindness.

We include the specimens desired for Rev., and beg to be subscribe ourselves

Very truly yours,

Parish Bros.

San Bernardino Cal.
Nov 4, 1882

Dear Dr. Gray:—

Your card with determination of ~~the~~ same species of Chaenactis is at hand. Thanks. We supposed you had a good specimen of Chaenactis douglasii. Mr. Greene last year ~~full~~ picked it out among some specimens that we had not thought in good enough condition to send to Cambridge; entirely past flowering & with only a few achenes adhering to the foliage. This summer we found it again in the higher parts of the San B. Mts. (Bear Valley, &c) but first not in flower, and afterwards almost past. However we secured a few specimens that might pass, and sent part of them to Mr. Greene, thinking he would like to send them off, and although we could not quite [illegible], we supposed we would

If Dr Chaenactis Fremontii, "may" a mistake — We do not find it in anything we have access to —

We are hoping to see Dr Parry about the 15th —

Very truly yours
Parish Bros —

of course go to you; and so we did not send you one, our own supply being very limited, and, of course, all our friends wanting it. But we send you one today that is as good as any we have got. It is plentiful enough in Bear Valley, but flowers about the first of July probably.

We include a specimen of another species, which ~~I do~~ we have perhaps neglected to send you before.

N. 1395 Ch. Sufruticosum is from Aguanga (Awanga); a valley ~~on~~ southwest of Sanfuentes Mt. It is not abundant; we found only a few plants in one place.

We send you a few plants Entire which we hope have reached you in safety.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Wright has been obliged to abandon his work on this coast. It certainly seems that no other course was open to him, and we think no one who is acquainted with his honorable and conscientious character can consider him to blame. We must leave this matter to the judgment of older botanists, but our intercourse with Mr. Wright has placed him so high in our esteem that we cannot refrain from saying a word in his behalf. The real point of the trouble lies in the impossibility of serving two masters, the Museum and the collection of sets of plants. The attempt to do both must lead to mutual dissatisfaction

San Bernardino Cal Apl 8: 1880

Dear Sir,

I send you today a few Coty lichens Nos 100 A, + 100 B are the same as those sent last fall, + of which you wished more specimens. The purplish form is the rarer, but not uncommon; perhaps one in a hundred has that ~~tint~~ color, and it is the brightest in cool weather. Both grow together on the southern slope of the San Bdno range of Mountains, at 2000 to 6000 feet (estimated), most plentifully at the higher elevation. Mostly simple, the few exceptions appearing to result from an accidental splitting of the stem. In rock crevices

No 101 is from the desert east of here, where it grows plentifully in the sand, at the roots of shrubs or sheltered by a bowlder.

heavily corifoose, a single head often six times larger than the specimen sent. Both this and the other species are much more pulverulent in dry weather than now, the powder having been washed off by the recent heavy rains.

I hope soon to go out on the desert as far as Torres — 80 m. and if I find anything which I think will be of interest to you I will send specimens.

Respectfully

Sam'l B. Parish

To
Mr. Serenus Watson
Cambridge Mass —

Parish

San Bernardino - Cal a
20 Feb. 1884

Dear Dr. Gray:

In the last Bot. Contributions, which you so kindly sent me, I observe that you doubt ~~the~~ if the corolla of Kraetzia lucophaea is ever yellow. So far as to the plant now collected on the Mojave side of the San. Bdo Mts. is concerned, it certainly is yellow; the more recently opened central flowers light yellow, & the older ~~outer~~ outer ones darker. At a distance it might almost be taken for Oxytenia asperum.

We are having a long, dry spell & vegetation is backward. I hope the California trip holds.

Very truly yours
S. B. Parish

Mr. S.

Please post on
the letters to be kept
till I get home.

[illegible]

San Bernardino, Cal.
July 14, 1884

Dear Dr. Gray,

We sent you yesterday a package of plants, including a number of Arizona species + a few stragglers from Southern California. Hope you may find among them something to interest you.

We are sorry to say that Mr. W. F. Parish was obliged to give up his Arizona Collection on account of some unforseen difficulties. The collection he has made is so small that he does not feel willing to send it out without first submitting to his subscribers a list of what they will receive. We will take that course with Mr. E. Cosson, Paris, whose subscription you have sent us. Pray accept our thanks for your kindness in sending the names.

Glad to hear that the new volume of the Flora is so near ready. We would be glad to send the publisher the price in advance, so as to secure an early copy — Will it be too much trouble to you to ask him to notify us of the price?

We had hoped that you would have completed it in time to make the visit to California of which you spoke when last fall when we had the pleasure of calling on you. Vegetation has been very luxuriant this year. But perhaps we will have another wet season next winter, and then you certainly must try to come.

With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Gray, in which my wife joins, I remain,

Very truly Yours,

Saml. B. Parish

Rec'd Sept. 20

San Bernardino, Calif
12 Sept, 1884

Dear Dr. Gray,

By some mistake you have sent me two copies of the Flora; I return one by this day's mail, registered.

In the little examination that I have been able to give the volume I find that there are a great many changes to become accustomed to in the nomenclature of our compositae. I shall have to go to work and familiarize myself with them.

I notice that Melampodium perfoliatum, DC. has been forgotten. It deserves a place, for it is one of the commonest of weeds

of weeds in the outskirts of Los Angeles. Have I never sent you Brickellia atractylinoides? If not I must put it in the next package, so that it can be omitted to California. I have collected it several times in our desert regions. I have a few plants from our mountains that I will send before long. Probably none new, but some not heretofore reported as far south.

Very truly yours

Sam'l B Parish

San Bernardino Calif. Oct 11. 1894

Dear Dr. Gray,

Herewith I send you a few plants for examination. No 1224a is the same as I have sent you before as Antirrhinum filipes, but the specimens were imperfect. Other present ones show it to be A. Cooperi, if indeed the species are distinct. I also send Brickellia atractylodes & Melampodium perfoliatum. [illegible] not [illegible]

In looking over the new volume of the Flora I notice that Aplopappus lanceolatus is not credited to California, but you will find that you have specimens from us, from Bear Valley San B. Co. Mts (No 1405) You also have had from us Verbesina encelioides from Los Angeles Co. It may be an introduction where we collected it, but is well established. Hemizonia Parryi is given as from "San Bernardino Co, Parish &c" but we have never found it here. I do not think Parry ever got it here; he did get it near Calistoga, north of San Francisco Co, & it is probably a mistake in extending the range of the species so far south. On the other hand you have had H. Fitchii X from us, (Mojave side of the San B. Mts. I think we have also

It is your 528 of an early coll. "San Bernardino"

X Yes,

1246
905 } = monactis

Mrs. Hoby, entered 905
as laciflora

sent you Galium pubens from the Dam Ro!
Bernardino Mts.

Do we not have A. lobophyllum laciflora
on the Mojave foothills? All my specimens
appear to be A. monactis, but I am quite
confident that I have sent you a
more radiate form, & ~~I am sure~~ a very
rigid one that must be A. laciflora.
Indeed my attention was first drawn to A.
monactis by its lack of rays, as it grew
intermixed with the radiate specimens.
In some of my specimens of A. monactis
some heads have two rays instead of one, but they
are comparatively few.

We have indications of an early
winter. I hope there will be plenty of
rain, so that vegetation may be
in good shape to greet you next
year.

Very truly yours

Dan'l B. Parish.

San Bernardino, Calⁿ
May 7, 1885

Dear Dr. Gray,

We were very glad to learn by your & Mrs. Gray's kind letters from Santa Barbara that your cold was in a fair way to ~~[illegible]~~ disappear. We hope that it did so, and that you were able to enjoy the rest of your visit to California without any drawback from sickness. We had hoped that you would be able to visit us again before you returned east, but presume you have carried out your intention of going back by the Mojave, and hope that your journey home was a safe & pleasant one. We have had several ~~[illegible]~~ good rains since you were here, and the country looks far better than it did then. I get out a little occasionally, but I guess I will have to go into the house

cryptogrammic if I get much that is new. You have no doubt heard that Mr. Greene at last got off for the islands, after some delay & when he had ~~at~~ about given up all hopes of going, as Mr. Dunn was ~~not~~ sick.

I send you a package of seed of Ornia villosa for Mrs. Gray, as I thought she might like it for her Garden Club. It is a favorite flower of ours, & if the ladies can make it grow they will certainly be pleased with it.

You were kind enough to ask me to send you a list of such ~~of~~ your papers as I have, and I accordingly inclose it.

My wife joins me in kind regards to Mrs Gray & yourself.

Very truly yours

Edw. L. Parish

Parish

San Bernardino Calif
31 May 1885

My dear Dr. Gray,

Permit me to thank you for your kindness in sending the last number of your "Botanical Contributions". It gives me pleasure to see how how successful our good friend Pringle has been in his Mexican exploration. This year, I hope, he will not sacrifice his health to his botanical zeal.

I hope soon to have a week in our mountains, and may pick up something. But this ground is pretty well worked over. Salvia Berlandieri will have to be admitted as a good species, as I have collected it again this season in an entirely different part of the country, 60 miles from the first find. Again, however, in a single specimen, so that it is doubtful rare. It is probably at the most biennial.

With kind regards to yourself & Mrs. Gray, in which my wife joins, I am,

Very truly yours Sam'l B. Parish

San Bernardino, Calif.
16 June, 1886.

Dear Dr Gray,

I have just returned from a two weeks vacation, which I spent in Bear Valley, in our mountains, at 6000 to 7000 ft. alt. Have had a delightful time, for it is a charming valley, and the air very cool and bracing. I got some plants which are new to me, and as soon as I can overhaul them I will send such as may be of interest.

I find here your three postals & letter, and very glad to find them too. I cannot give you any information as to the closing & opening of the flowers of Platystemon or Dendromecon from actual observation. I am however confident that in the first the flowers remain open for several days, & in the latter probably not more than

one. If it were not too late in the season I would try to make accurate observations so as to be able to give the facts.

My 1145 is Eschscholtzia peninsularis of Greene. I send you some flts & sd E. Parishii Greene, the first two young, but the best I have. Pray retain it. This species is quite common at the bases of the S. Jacinto + S. Bernardino Mts, on the Colorado desert, but does not extend to the Mojave desert, which has a greater average altitude of perhaps 2000 ft or more. The common species of Southern Calif. west of the Mts. is Greene's E. peninsularis, which I feel confident he is right in separating from the perennial species so common about San Francisco, E. Californica. The latter species occurs here only at high altitudes. I have collected it at Summit of San Gorgonio pass, alt. 2700 ft, + a few days ago at Beaverton, Bear Valley, alt. 7000 ft. Will send you specimens of the latter shortly.

Very truly yours

Sam B. Parish

is not very uncommon on
both sides of the San Bernardino Mts -
I have also collected it in
the San Diego Mts not far from
Temecula - I have no fruiting
specimen, but send some seed -

San Bernardino, Calif
25 Sept, 1885

Dear Dr. Gray,

I send you a small bundle of plants today including two specimens of Salvia Bernardina one of which I should like to have you send to Kew sometime. Mr. Greene was not exactly accurate in saying there was but a single specimen - there was - and is - a single individual, offering a number of specimens - Mr. Greene's supposition of its hybridity is ingenious, but I doubt it & hope to disprove it by the discovery of other plants -

I have sent a few other plants, some because I wish a name supplied or confirmed, or

others in course I think you have not had them from me before. There is also a specimen of a cultivated rose, showing in quite an interesting way the transformation from leaf to petal —

I have just got well rooted Tom-plants from Dr. Gattinger of Nashville. They afford me great satisfaction from their excellency. I should suppose from Dr. G's letters that he would be an interesting person to become acquainted with.

The sketch of Fendler's life in late numbers of the Bot. Gaz. interested me so much that I induced my wife to read it, and she was ~~so~~ greatly interested in also in his strange character.

We wished that the articles had appeared before you visited us, for we were sure you must know many curious things about such an odd character as Fendler must have been. If you were not such a busy man one might suggest a hope that you would sometime publish some reminiscences of the early botanist. Perhaps after the Synopsis Fl. is finished. I shall be glad to see the Supplement. ~~Yo~~

My wife joins me in kind regards to yourself & Mrs. Gray.

Very truly yours

Sam B. Parish

P.S. There is no doubt that Nama Porrigo is perennial. I send a recent specimen. It

San Bernardino, Calif
15 Oct. 1885

Dear Mr. Watson:

I sent you in 1881 what Mr. Greene has called Eschscholtzia Parishii. It is my No. 759, distributed as E. Californica var. Douglasii. If it was not retained I will willingly divide with you, but I am afraid it will not be a very good specimen.

No one who sees the plant growing can doubt that Mr. Greene is right in separating E. peninsularis from E. Californica; the one a slender, much branched annual, the other a stout, leafy perennial, composition. E. peninsularis is however an unfortunate name, as it is the common and universal species in the Southern counties. I

have seen E. Californica (perennial) only in San Gorgonio Pass, alt. 3500

Please hand Dr. Gray the inclosed head of Monardella Pringle.

Have you a copy of your paper on Palmer's Guadalupe Island plants that you could spare me. I should be very glad to see it.

Very kind, yours

Sam'l B. Parish

Parish

San Bernardino, Calif.
17 Nov. 1888.

Dear Madam,

I wish to thank you for your kindness in sending me a copy of the list of Writings of the lamented Dr. Gray, which I am very glad to have.

Mrs. Parish desires her love to you, and I remain -

Very respectfully yours
Sam'l B. Parish -

To
Mrs Asa Gray

Ans 15th

San Bernardino, Calif.
7 Dec. 1890

Dear Dr. Watson:

Herewith I send you a small package of plants. A few of them I hope will prove of interest as recent additions to the Flora of this state; but the most of them ~~I send~~ with the request that you will kindly correct or confirm the identification, or supply it where lacking.

Faithfully yours

Sam'l B. Parish.

Mnhl. California! which appears to be the same as M. Parishii

San Bernardino, Calif 16 Nov 1893.

My dear Dr. Robinson:

The form of *Arenaria Nevadensis* represented by my No 1387 is the plant of warmer districts; I have it also from Cushenberry Cañon and Acton and have observed it elsewhere along the borders of the Mojave desert. It has ~~an~~ ~~almost~~ slender ligneous base, the branches sometimes six inches long, ~~the~~ and persistent; the distant leaves larger and more spreading. The floral differences you have noted.

My No 1798 grows in Bear Valley at 6-7000 ft. alt. in the San Bernardino Mts., where there is 8 or 10 ft. of snow for a considerable part of the winter; consequently only the subterranean parts of the plant live over till the next season. The stems of this form are sometimes nearly as stout as in the other, as you will see by some I enclose, but always, I think, with short leaves.

the corolla is less developed, and the calyx proportionately larger in the northern form, but exhibiting considerable variation.

The cause of the difference of the two forms is readily seen to be due to the difference of temperature of the places in which they grow. Whether the distinctions are sufficient and sufficiently-fixed to be of varietal value I do not pretend to decide. They seem to me hardly beyond the individual differences that are often allowed to go undefined in the same species.

I am,
Very truly yours
Samuel B. Parish

P.S. The enclosed fragment came from Bear Valley.

Park

Andover, Mass., Oct. 27, 1879.

Prof. Gray:

My dear Sir:

I understand that you examine the proof sheets of the Work now going through the press, and written by the Rev. Mr. Wright, of this town. I have supposed that you could easily write a Review of this Work for the Bib. Sac.. We do not care for a lengthened Review; indeed, we have not space to insert more than two or three pages. I ought to have

called it a Book Notice rather than a Review. Will you have the goodness to send us a few paragraphs on Mr. Wright's book, as soon as you can conveniently after your examination of the whole?

I need not say, Sir, that we should be very happy, indeed, to insert lengthened Articles from you, whenever you will furnish them. I have often thought of requesting you to write for the Bib. Sac., and I know that many of our readers would rejoice to read your Articles.

Very respectfully
I am, dear Sir,
Your friend and servant,
Edwards A. Park
per E.H.C.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

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All vegetable forms (sent in duplicate) named for the specimens.

All packages from foreign countries should be sent to Parke, Davis & Co., 60 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Columbia Coll. Herb.
New York
~~Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.,~~ July 9 188 7

Prof Lemuel Norton,

Dear Sir:-

Herewith I send you some "Muscale Buttons" from Southern Mex., which are used by the natives to produce intoxication. When taken in excess, death results. We find in them evidences of several alkaloids, in large quantity, and shall investigate their physiological properties. I am afraid I cannot locate them botanically, though I think they are the product of Dorstenia drupeia, Lam. Will you kindly help me if possible?

Very truly yours

H. H. Rusby.

Pistils naked ovary, linear, 2 ovules numerous, attached by slender funiculi to the [illegible] of the ovary

Fruit membranaceous, ~~[illegible]~~

Perianth tubular, ending without above the ovary; limb?

Stamens [illegible], inserted upon the ~~[illegible]~~ of the perianth; filaments short

Style simple: stigmas?

Flowers very imperfect.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, ~~Detroit~~ New York, Jan 12 PAGE 87

Dr a Mr Watson! —

Please accept my thanks. I will endeavor to obtain some better medicine for you. Possibly I shall visit the healing as it appears to be a drug of some importance. The Jesuits wish to make it proprietary, so our efforts to obtain and publish knowledge concerning it are opposed. We are told that it is the century plant, and are misled in various ways

Very truly yours

H. W. Rusby.

Delivered Daily On Detroit, Mich.

H. C. Parke, President;
Geo. S. Davis, Sec. & Treas.

GENERAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Organized 1866.
Incorporated 1875.

Parke, Davis & Company,

Detroit,
Michigan, U.S.A.

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W-L

Branch Office,
60 Maiden Lane & 21 Liberty St.
New York.

Home Office, Detroit, JULY 22ND., 1888

PROF. SERENO WATSON,
HERBARIUM. HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

DEAR SIR:--

WE BEG TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF YOUR FAVOR OF THE 19TH INST., AND NOTE WHAT YOU SAY ABOUT MUSCALE BUTTONS. WITH REFERENCE TO THIS DRUG, WE BEG TO STATE THAT SINCE WRITING YOU WE HAVE RECEIVED SOME INFORMATION FROM AN ILLITERATE MEXICAN WHO CLAIMS TO KNOW THE DRUG AND WHO SAYS THAT THESE BUTTONS ARE CALLED IN MEXICO PELLOTE, WHICH IS PRONOUNCED IN ENGLISH PA-OTE; THAT THE PLANT WHICH IS A CACTUS GROWS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE THROUGHOUT OLD MEXICO.

THIS INFORMATION MAY POSSIBLY LEAD YOU INTO THE RIGHT CHANNELS.

WE ARE,
VERY TRULY YOURS,

Parke Davis & Co
per H.W.K.

we understand Pellote cimarron (=wild) sec. B. Fernam is mentioned under Senecio (angulatolii) Fernannii! (C. H. Schultz).

Pellote = a fine cactus

for specimen see:
Lophophora williamsii "Muscale buttons" S. Mex.
Rusby 1887

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
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All vegetable forms [sent in duplicate] named for the specimens.

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Columbia College
New York, Apr. 16 1888

Dear Doctor Watson! —

It may be of interest to you to know that Dr. Lewin, the distinguished physiologist, who undertook the pharmacological investigation of the "Mescale Buttons", (Anhalonium, sp.) of which I sent you "samples", submitted them to Mr. Henning, of Berlin, who described the species as A. Lewinii, and classed the species very near A. Williamsii (author?) This disagreement with Benth. & Hook., and Engelmann, to which I can find no one but yourself responsible, is certain to raise a dispute as to the rank of Anhalonium, and I would beg you to instruct me if you have any additional information to that in the Mex. Bound. Rep. on this subject.

Very truly yours
H. H. Rusby.

Dear Sir

The plant which I send to you in the package I found the other day & in looking in Gays New Manual I did not find any mention made of it. So desireing to find out about it I have sent it to you. Hoping that in so doing I will not encroach too much on your valuable time. I found it growing in exactly the same situation as the rose coloured one. Please be good enough to answer me. & I remain

Yours Truly

May 26

Wm A. Parker

care Prof William James

Chicorua N. H.

Cher Monsieur!

Mr. Torrey, fils du célèbre botaniste américain que nous avons le plaisir de posséder ici, aura la bonté de vous porter cette lettre et trois petites publications de ma part que je vous prie d'agréer comme une faible témoignage de ma haute considération pour vous.

Je saisis cette occasion pour vous remercier des ouvrages que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer en cadeau: votre statistique de la flore des États Unis m'a surtout beaucoup intéressé: j'impatiente pour vos travaux de géographie botanique que j'espère de pouvoir bientôt. Je serai bien heureux d'avoir quelques plantes d'Amérique illustrées par vous et par Mr. Torrey, pour en enrichir notre grand herbier central; déjà nous en possédons une partie dans les herbiers de notre regrettable ami Webb. Je remets à votre disposition

pour les plantes d'Italie que j'ai décrites dans ma flore italienne et pour celles de la Corse.

Veuillez, cher Monsieur, agréer l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

Florence 6 avril 1858.

Votre dévoué serviteur
Philippe Parlatore

Monsieur!

Je me prends la liberté de vous adresser cette lettre quoique je n'ai pas l'honneur de vous connaître personnellement pour vous prier de vouloir m'aider dans la description des conifères que je prépare depuis deux ans pour le Prodromo de De Candolle. Tout ce que vous pourrez m'envoyer en fait de plantes isolées et de cônes des Etats Unis, de la Californie, du Mexique, du British Columbia etc. me sera très précieux, ainsi que les brochures dans lesquelles vous les avez décrites, car j'attache beaucoup de prix à tout ce qui vient d'un botaniste comme vous. J'espère que cette occasion sera le commencement d'une correspondance suivie entre vous que j'ai toujours vivement

Dernière, et regrette de n'avoir rien eu pour pouvoir vous l'offrir mais je ne manquerai pas de vous expédier des plantes rares que j'ai publiées et des plantes sèches d'Italie et de Lagunes si celles-ci pourront vous être agréables. Vous pouvez n'adresser le tout à Florence au Musée d'histoire naturelle où j'habite et où je retournerai dans peu de jours, soit par Messrs G. Galliani and Co. à Livourne, soit par Messrs Claudes Clerc à Marseille soit par Messrs Mc Cracken 7 Old Jewry St. à Londres. Vos ces napiens auront soin de me le faire avoir à Florence.

Je souhaite de la paix à votre pays comme à mon Italie qui est maintenant en moins malheureuse que l'Amérique.

Veuillez, Monsieur, agréer l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée

Votre dévoué serviteur
Philippe Parlatore
Prof. de botanique au Musée d'hist. naturelle de Florence

Londres ce 8 septembre 1862

P.S.
Je vous recommande le Pinus australis, le Pinus Pinea, le Pinus halepensis.

I just got a letter from Braun with fragments of Jacquemont's and he writes that all Humboldt's specimens have a leaf at base — which is never mentioned in Books!! He writes at double about a plant of Gregg's and one of Fendler's, both species, mixed with Wallich's. Kew the fraternity also makes it appearance and is a good specimen which I had all along distinguished under the provisional name of J. acquimoquus; but have not seen from Boston — not nearer to it than Lancaster! Porter!

If I only had a paradoxus now!

REALE MUSEO
DI
Fisica e Storia Naturale
DI FIRENZE

Cambridge Nov. 7. 78.

Cher Monsieur!

Je profite de l'occasion que vous m'avez faite dans votre dernière lettre pour vous prier à vouloir me procurer des échantillons des conifères de l'Italie: dans les herbiers, y compris ceux du Museum d'histoire naturelle de Florence, on trouve en général des petits fragments de ces pins, dans sapins etc., souvent sans de feuilles mûres qu'il est difficile de décrire bien ces plantes. Il est vrai que j'ai pu étudier et décrire pour le Visiteur ces arbres qui sont en grande partie utilisés en Europe depuis longtemps, mais il me serait précieux d'en avoir de bons échantillons et des feuilles mûres. Dans cette saison ne doit pas être difficile d'en faire recueillir des branches avec des cônes agés et jeunes. Je vous serais d'autant plus reconnaissant

si vous pouvez y ajouter quelques échantillons avec des fleurs mâles de votre herbier. Mr. Engelmann eut la bonté de m'envoyer des conifères du Mexique, des quelques endroits des Rocky mountains avec des notes précieuses: je n'ai pas reçu de réponse aux lettres que j'avais envoyées, il y a déjà 3 ans, à Mess. Torrey et Newberry, dans lesquelles je les priai de m'envoyer des conifères de la Californie, des Rocky mountains.

J'ai déjà achevé mon manuscrit pour les plantes pour le prodrome qui sera publié l'année prochaine: je ne fais maintenant que y ajouter des localités obt. L'impression de ma monographie des Gymnospermes est presque finie, je vais commencer l'impression du 4me volume de la Flore italienne, dont j'espère de publier de suite tous les autres volumes, ayant déjà fait la description de presque deux milles dicotylédones italiennes. Je serais heureux de pouvoir vous offrir quelques petites choses de moi: soyez assez bon de m'indiquer votre correspondant à Londres ou ailleurs en Europe?

Je voudrais pouvoir aussi vous offrir des plantes sèches en échange avec votre Société Smithsonienne; car les herbiers de nos pays sont aussi riches en plantes de l'Amérique du nord que des autres pays. J'attache du reste beaucoup de prix à tout ce qui vient de vous. Quant à moi vous pouvez adresser tout ce que vous voyez pour l'entremise de Mess. Thos Cracker et C. commissionnaires à Londres Old Jewry Street n. 7.

Veuillez, cher et très honoré Monsieur, agréer l'assurance de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

votre dévoué

Florence le 5 octobre 1865 Ph. Parlatore

J'oubliais de vous remercier de tous vos intéressantes publications et de vous prier si je puis profiter de l'occasion, que je vous ferais, pour restituer à Mr. Engelmann quelques conifères uniques, qu'il a eu la bonté de me prêter, et quelques brochures de moi.

Je vous recommande particulièrement des cônes mûrs du Pinus australis ou palustris et du Pinus Taeda.

Mon cher ami!

De retour d'un long séjour fait en Lombardie, je reprends à votre dernière lettre, en vous remerciant d'abord du bon accueil que vous avez fait à nos prières d'avoir des plantes sèches et surtout des conifères de votre beau pays. J'ai aussi à vous remercier de m'avoir procuré le plaisir de connaître M. le Prof. Eaton.

Je me prends la liberté de vous adresser ci-inclus deux lettres pour M. le Dr. Engelmann et pour M. Lesquereux avec la prière de les faire leur parvenir le vieux dévoué ~~[illegible]~~ à M. Flügel, agent de la Société Smithsonienne, puisque on vient de rétablir maintenant les communications avec l'Allemagne, interrompues par les dernières guerres, une raison qui renfermait nos quelques plantes

sèches et quelques lignes pour vous que je vous prie d'agréer comme un faible témoignage de ma haute considération, ainsi que pour Mr. Canby et Mr. Engelmann. Il y a un exemplaire de ma monographie des Gymnosperm avec l'atlas en petio qui pour la société Smithsonienne, et pour Mr. J. Robert Lawrence Boston, que je vous prie d'avoir la bonté de faire leur parvenir. Je vous enverrai plus tard d'autres plantes et les petites choses que je publierai. On imprime à Paris dans le Hodrome la description des Coniferes, des Fréneses, des Cytinées: j'imprime ici le 4me volume de la Flore italienne, que j'espère de faire paraître pour interruption de tous les autres car j'ai déjà fait la description sur le vivant des plus que 2400 espèces dicotyledones.

Je vous prie Mr. Canby de m'envoyer au plus tôt possible les coniferes pour pouvoir en profiter dans mon travail: je me recommande à vous. Seriez vous assez bon de m'envoyer votre photographie? Que je serais heureux de la avoir!

Veuillez disposer de moi dans le peu que je pourrai faire pour vous et agréez l'apparence de la considération la plus distinguée avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

Florence le 24 Sept. 1866

votre dévoué
Ph. Parlatore

Bien d'amitiés de ma part à Mr. et Mme Eaton: je vous prie de vous dire que j'ai mis un petit paquet de fougères pour lui

M. de Lanessan Grandmaison, Président de l'académie de Macon (France) a reçu de Mr. le Professeur Asa Gray communication de l'énumération des plantes recueillies, en 1862, dans les Montagnes Rocheuses par Messieurs Lacey, Hall et Harbour et distribuées par ces deux derniers.

Si Messieurs Hall et Harbour peuvent disposer d'une de leurs collections en faveur de Mr. de Lanessan Grandmaison, il leur en fera parvenir le prix par la voie qu'ils lui indiqueront. — Il offre de faire déposer ce prix chez un banquier de Paris, si ces Messieurs veulent bien lui indiquer celui qui

leur conviendra.

De leur coté, ils pourront envoyer la caisse, contenant la collection, à Mr. Duboc, négociant, Rue de l'Espérance, 13, au Havre (Seine Inférieure), pour faire parvenir à M. de Larsenal, grandmaison. — M. Duboc sera chargé de payer les frais de transport, dès que M.M. Hall et Harbour auront indiqué à Mr. de Larsenal Grandmaison le nombre des espèces de la collection et leur prix.

Il lui convenait à Messieurs Hall et Harbour de faire remettre la caisse à Mr. Duboc, en échange du prix payable au Capitaine du Navire chargé de l'envoi. Mr. Duboc recevrait les fonds nécessaires, et paierait en recevant la caisse.

Dans tous les cas, Mr. de Larsenal grandmaison prie Messieurs Hall et Harbour de vouloir bien lui faire connaître leurs intentions assez à l'avance pour qu'il puisse faire parvenir les fonds soit à M. Duboc, soit à un banquier de Paris. — Son adresse est — Monsieur de Larsenal grandmaison, Président de l'académie de Mâcon (Saône et Loire) France.

Il prie Messieurs Hall et Harbour d'agréer ses compliments empressés

G. de Larsenal
grandmaison

aux Serrières, près Mâcon (Saône et Loire)

Monsieur

Je viens de lire, dans un Numéro déjà ancien de la Société Botanique de France, l'annonce d'un voyage projeté de M. Ervendberg au Mexique et destiné à des récoltes de plantes pour herbier; il est dit dans cet article qu'on peut s'adresser à vous pour y souscrire.

Si ce voyage a eu lieu et qu'il existe quelque collection à vendre à des personnes n'ayant pas souscrit dès le principe, je vous prierais d'avoir la bonté de me faire savoir le nombre de plantes contenues dans la collection dont vous pourriez disposer en ma faveur ainsi que son prix; je tiendrais à savoir ensuite si toutes sont déterminées spécifiquement.

Dans le cas où vous auriez une collection

disponible, je vous prierais d'avoir la bonté de la conserver pendant le temps nécessaire pour que je puisse vous faire savoir si je puis l'acheter. Il y a tout lieu de penser que je m'y déciderai si les plantes sont déterminées.

Enfin, je vous proposerais de vous en faire remettre le prix par l'intermédiaire de M. Gaultier Boileau, nouveau Consul Général de France à New-York, avec qui je suis en correspondance, et à qui vous remettrez la collection en échange du prix { sinon, voyez assez bon pour m'indiquer la voie qui vous conviendrait mieux. —

J'ose espérer, Monsieur que vous aurez la bonté de m'honorer d'une réponse. Je serais très heureux de cette occasion d'entrer en relations avec un savant tel que vous et dont j'ai souvent entendu parler à M. Gay, qui veut bien, depuis longtemps, me traiter en ami.

Daignez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

Votre très humble et obéissant serviteur

G. de Larsenat

Grand maître

Président du Comité d'agric.

de l'acad. de Mâcon — et membre de la soc. bot. de France

Si vous connaissez un botaniste ou amateur de botanique de notre pays dis-moi à acquérir des plantes de France et d'autres pays de l'Europe en échange de plantes des Etats-Unis, je vous serais extrêmement obligé de me donner son nom et son adresse. Je me concerterais avec lui sur ce sujet. J'ai fait, il y a quelques années, un échange avec M. Duchartre de l'Institut, mais m'en suis fait un autre intermédiaire de M. Gaultier Boileau, avec lequel je n'ai pas rendu réponse à une lettre que j'ai écrit il y a quelques mois.

aux Serrières, près Mâcon
ce 28 décembre 1863

Monsieur

J'ai reçu hier l'extrait des actes de l'Académie des Sciences naturelles de Philadelphie contenant l'énumération des plantes Savoy, Hall et Harbour, extrait que je dois sans doute à votre obligeance, en réponse à la lettre que j'avais eu l'honneur de vous écrire le 16 novembre dernier.

Je m'empresse de vous remercier de cette communication. Vous avez pensé sans doute que, indépendamment de l'intérêt qui s'attache à un travail fait par vous, je pourrais être tenté d'acheter une collection de ces plantes; j'y suis en effet disposé.

La notice dont vous avez fait précéder votre énumération indique quelles plantes sont distribuées par MM. Hall et Harbour. Seriez-vous assez bon pour être mon interprète auprès d'eux et pour leur faire parvenir la note ci jointe? — Vous y remarquerez

que Je n'y parle pas, commandant ma lettre précédente de M. le Consul Général de France à Philadelphie. Il m'a semblé qu'il serait plus commode de s'entendre par une autre voie.

Si vous connaissez un amateur de Botanique disposé à accepter des plantes de France et de Suisse en échange de plantes des Etats unis, soyez assez bon pour me donner son nom et son adresse de sorte que je puisse lui donner les mêmes en l'invitant à entrer en correspondance avec moi.

Je me réfère à ce que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous écrire au sujet des plantes récoltées au Mexique par M. Ervendberg que Je suis toujours disposé à acheter.

Agréez, Je vous prie, Monsieur, la nouvelle assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués

J. de Sarcenat
grandmaison
Président de l'académie
de Macon

aux Verrières, près Nancy
Ce mardi 29 décembre 1863

Cher monsieur

J'avais reçu avant hier votre Énumération des plantes des montagnes Rocheuses, sans lettre de vous et je m'étais empressé de vous écrire hier pour vous prier de m'en procurer une collection dont je désirais d'abord savoir l'importance en centaines et le prix.

Je reçois aujourd'hui seulement votre bienveillante lettre du 13 décembre. — Le chiffre indiquant le prix est écrit d'une façon qui me laisse deux doutes dans l'esprit

§ 56

1° S'agit-il de schillings pour chaque centaine ou de livres sterlings pour toute la collection?

Le prix en livres sterlings serait si excessif que je ne pourrais pas acheter et je dois croire qu'il est question de schillings; mais

2°. – alors je me demande s'il s'agit de 50, ou bien de 56 schillings par centaine. – Le second chiffre est mal formé; est-ce 0 ou 6? Je ne sais pas bien. ~~à 60~~ Le prix de 50 schill. monterait à 420 f (de France) pour 7 ~~100~~ centaines; ce serait déjà un prix élevé.

S'il est de 56 schill – le total, pour 7 centaines, monterait à 470 f – 40 c ce qui me semblerait bien cher, ou de moins une somme bien forte pour moi.

Quoiqu'il en soit, je désire que nos relations ne commencent pas par un refus de ma part, et j'accepte la collection au prix de 50 ou 56 schillings, selon ce que vous pourrez décider.

Vous me dites ensuite que si je désire une collection vous la remettrez à notre agent in Burzrk. – Le mot est divisé en deux, la première partie à la fin d'une ligne, et la seconde ~~[illegible]~~ au commencement d'une autre ligne. Je n'ai pas bien pu le lire; mais je suppose qu'il signifie Amérique. Ce serait donc à M. Gaudéon Boilleau (dont je vous avais parlé) que vous la remettrez.

Dans ma lettre d'hier, je proposais à MM. Hall et Harbord un autre mode de paiement qui, tout examen fait, me serait plus facile et m'éviterait de demander à Notre Consul par quelle voie il désire que je lui envoye les fonds.

Sur ce point encore, je m'en rapporte à vous. Soyez assez bon pour me dire ce qui vous convient le mieux. – Dans tous les cas, je vous prie de vouloir bien considérer l'affaire comme convenue et conclue entre vous et moi.

Je regrette vivement de ne pas pouvoir achéter en même temps les 195 espèces de fougères dont vous me parlez. Mais la somme totale deviendrait trop forte pour mes ressources. – J'ai déjà 6 ou 700 espèces de fougères dans mon herbier et j'aurais été heureux d'y ajouter vos 195 espèces.

Je n'ai que le temps de vous remercier des autres parties de votre lettre et de me dire

Votre très dévoué serviteur

O. de Tarsevat

grandmaison

aux Serrières, près Mâcon, 9 Mai 1864.

Cinard
Zuby 5

Cher Monsieur

J'étais encore à Paris, lorsque votre lettre du 11 Avril m'y a été renvoyée de Mâcon, et je ne suis revenu aux Serrières que depuis trois jours.

Je viens de visiter l'envoi de vos plantes qui m'attendait ici depuis plus de deux mois et je m'empresse de vous remercier de la collection de Carex que vous avez eu l'extrême bonté d'ajouter à celle de Hall et Harbour. J'avais eu bien raison d'avoir pleine confiance en vous; la seconde collection est aussi bien échantillonnée que je pouvais le désirer; quant à l'autre, c'est une très gracieuse surprise que vous m'avez faite et dont je suis extrêmement touché.

J'ai vu par mon ami M. Cosson, l'explication du prix de 25 francs auquel ont été vendues deux collections de Hall et Harbour. — M. de Fonvielle avait acheté une forte partie des récoltes de ces

de ma haute considération et de mon dévouement

G. de Tarteval
grandmaison

Je ne me serais pas permis de vous proposer une échange de plantes. Mais, puisque vous m'avez fait un premier cadeau de celles de Carex, j'ose espérer que vous voudrez bien en accepter quelques unes de moi. — Vous avez sans doute toutes celles de Bourgeau et de Balansa; mais si vous n'avez pas celles de Grise de Heldreich, je pourrais vous en offrir quelques unes; j'y joindrais quelques espèces de la collection Mandon, des Andes Boliviennes, si elles vous manquent et quelques autres de Santa fe de Bogota qui vous seront peut-être agréables

J'oubliais de vous remercier de votre excellente Monographie des Streptothes, Astragales et Oxytropis de l'Amérique du Nord. Je la joindrai aux planches des Astragales de Fischer, que sa Veuve m'a envoyées, mais sans le texte, après sa mort.

Messieurs et, après y avoir choisi tout ce qui lui convenait, il en a fait, avec le restant, quelques collections qu'il a vendues à prix réduit. — Quant à celle du Jardin des Plantes, si je l'ai comprise dans celle dont je vous ai parlé, c'était par suite d'une erreur certaine dans les premiers renseignements qui m'avaient été donnés. Je vous en demande mille pardons.

Bourgeau a renoncé au Mexique dont l'expédition ne partira probablement pas avant l'automne; et il est parti pour les Asturies, en Espagne.

J'ai déjà réuni les étiquettes de la collection Hall et Harbour aux plantes que chacune d'elles concerne; il me sera facile d'y ajouter les noms à l'aide de la liste imprimée que vous m'avez précédemment envoyée. — J'ai aussi classé les plantes de Farry dans l'ordre des numéros joints à chaque espèce; mais les noms me manquent. Ont-elles été déjà déterminées par vous? Dans ce cas, je vous prierais d'avoir la bonté de m'envoyer la liste, si elle a été imprimée; sinon je vous prierais de me permettre de vous envoyer les numéros de mes espèces pour que vous ayez la bonté d'y joindre les noms. — Je dois ajouter qu'il y a quelques erreurs évidentes dans les numéros; ainsi, dans cinq ou six cas, le même numéro a été joint à deux espèces évidemment différentes.

En me répondant sur la collection Farry, vous serez bien bon de me donner de nouveau le nom du correspondant que vous m'indiquez comme demeurant à Athènes, Illinois. Vous avez écrit Elihu Hall. Les trois dernières lettres du premier mot restent douteuses pour moi, ainsi que les deux premières de la première du second mot.

Je m'empresserai de vous écrire dès votre réponse reçue et je vous remercie dès à présent de votre indication. Vous me ferez plaisir si vous m'indiquez aussi sa profession.

Je vous prie de vouloir bien accepter ma photographie ci jointe; je serais heureux de recevoir la votre, si elle existe et si vous pouvez disposer d'un exemplaire en ma faveur.

Je vous renouvelle, chez Monsieur, l'assurance

Lund
Fasc. 3

aux Terrières près Macon
ce 20 Juillet 1881.

Monsieur et Illustre Maître

Je m'empresse de répondre à votre lettre du 15 de ce mois. Vous n'avez pas besoin de vous excuser du court retard de votre réponse ; je sais que votre temps est comparé à des devoirs de premier ordre pour la science et je ne puis qu'être fort reconnaissant des moments que vous voulez bien me donner.

Je profite de votre offre obligeante en vous envoyant ma lettre pour M. Elias Stall ; elle ne pourra qu'être bien reçue, lui étant transmise par vous. Soyez assez bon pour la fermer après en avoir pris connaissance.

Je me propose de partir dans quelques jours pour faire une herborisation dans les Hautes Alpes de France. Après mon retour, je vous préparerai un fascicule des plantes que vous voulez bien me permettre de vous offrir. Puisque vous avez un grand nombre des espèces de Grèce de Heldreich et environ récoltées par le même dans l'Ohio et le Kentucky, mais qui sont presque toutes déterminées spécifiquement.

Enfin, j'ai reçu d'un ami 500 espèces environ de Géorgie toutes indéterminées. Serait-il indiscret de vous en envoyer une partie par Victor Boissonge ~~par~~ en vous priant de les déterminer ? J'adresserais alors directement à M. Elias Stall celles que je lui destine.

J'ose espérer que vous ne trouverez pas ma demande indiscrète et que, si le temps vous manque, vous n'hésiterez pas à me le dire très franchement. Je suppose que votre grande expérience des plantes Nord-Américaines vous abrégerait beaucoup ce travail, et c'est ce qui m'a encouragé à vous en parler.

Je vous renouvelle, Monsieur et illustre Maître, l'assurance de ma haute considération et de mon dévouement

J. de Tarteval
grand maison

Je vous remercie très particulièrement de votre photographie que je suis heureux de posséder.

un plus petit nombre de celles de Bourgeau. Je vous enverrai surtout celles-ci et tout ce dont je puis disposer en plantes de Santa Fe de Bogota. J'ai compris que vous venez de souscrire à celles de Manden; je n'abstiendrai donc de vous en adresser, à moins que vous ne les acceptiez plus positivement.

Je vous remercie vivement de vouloir bien penser à moi pour les plantes de Cuba distribuées par M. Wright; mais cette collection me paraît bien considérable et me plus chère, à raison surtout d'un projet de voyage qui, l'année prochaine, m'entraînerait à d'assez fortes dépenses. Si toutefois il était possible d'obtenir les fougères séparément, je les prendrais volontiers pour accroître ma collection qui en compte déjà près de mille espèces. — Dans le cas où cet arrangement serait possible, je vous en ferais tenir le prix en vous priant de m'envoyer les fougères un peu plus tard, lorsque je me serais entendu avec vous sur une occasion.

Je vous remercie aussi beaucoup des publications dont vous voulez bien m'annoncer l'envoi par l'Institut de France, avec l'énumération des plantes de Savry. Je vais prier un de mes amis de Paris d'en surveiller l'arrivée à l'Institut.

Je n'oublierai pas de vous envoyer mon paquet par l'intermédiaire de M. Hector Boffange. — Serait-il possible de profiter de l'occasion pour y joindre les plantes destinées à M. Elihu Stall, dans le cas où il m'aurait répondu qu'il les accepte? Ce serait alors une caisse peut-être un peu trop volumineuse.

Du reste, je propose à M. Elihu Stall de m'envoyer ses plantes franco jusqu'au Havre, tandis que je lui enverrais les miennes franco jusqu'à New-York, sauf qu'il me propose un autre arrangement.

Je n'oublierai pas non plus, après la réception de l'énumération des plantes de Savry, de vous envoyer, s'il y a lieu, les numéros de mes espèces qui resteraient sans détermination.

Permettez moi à ce sujet de vous parler d'une collection de plantes du Texas recueillies par Mather. J'en ai environ 300 ~~espèces~~ presque toutes indéterminées, du moins ~~que~~ spécifiquement. Savez vous si la liste en a été imprimée et connue? Je pourrais me la procurer? J'ai aussi 250 espèces

aux Serrières, près Macon (Saône et Loire)
Ce 30 Mai 1865.

Monsieur et Illustre Maître

Je suis de retour, depuis le 23 Mai, d'un voyage de deux mois en Italie et j'ai trouvé à mon arrivée les deux centuries de fougères de Wright que vous aviez eu la bonté de m'envoyer par M. Brongniart en y joignant une précieuse collection de vos œuvres botaniques et de quelques autres brochures.

J'avais reçu en son temps votre aimable lettre du 15 février qui m'annonçait cet envoi dont l'arrivée devait avoir lieu avant mon départ pour l'Italie. Avant de partir, j'ai de vous écrire que je n'avais encore rien reçu, malgré l'avis donné à M. Brongniart de mon prochain voyage; j'avais du moins l'intention de vous écrire; mais je ne trouve pas note de cette lettre dans mon registre de correspondance et, si elle ne vous est pas parvenue, je vous prie d'avoir la bonté d'excuser cette omission provenant des soins

J'ai fait le voyage de Rome et de Naples en touriste, avec ma femme, la fille aînée de son mari et sa belle-fille; j'ai cependant rapporté quelques plantes et je vous prierai d'accepter les plus intéressantes, tirées comme des nouveautés que vous, du moins, connaissez de nos herborisations en Savoie.

riche en plantes de l'Amérique du Nord, a bien voulu se charger de déterminer mes plantes de Géorgie dont je vous avais aussi parlé et il m'écrit qu'il y réussira pour presque toutes. Je lui demanderai ensuite s'il peut aussi se charger de celles du Texas; et, s'il ne le peut pas, j'usera, dans ce cas seulement et avec beaucoup de discrétion, c'est-à-dire pour le moins grand nombre de plantes possibles, de votre bonne volonté à vous charger de ce soin.

Je n'ai pas trouvé dans votre riche envoi de brochures tous les N.os of the american Journal of Science et arts relatifs aux plantes du d.r Sarry, les manque. Je joindrai donc à l'envoi que je vous ferai par Bossange la liste de numéros des espèces dont vous aviez bien voulu me gratifier, que j'aurai pas pu déterminer par manque du N.o pour que vous puissiez m'en donner les ~~[illegible]~~ noms, ainsi que vous me l'avez fait espérer.

Vous m'avez dit que le d.r Sarry faisait, en 1864, une nouvelle excursion aux Montagnes Rocheuses; mais que cette nouvelle collection ne serait pas abondante; si vous pouvez m'en procurer une, je vous en ferai remettre le prix. — Si Wright possédait encore deux autres centuries de plantes* de Cuba, je les achèterais volontiers; mais sans dépasser ce nombre qui me suffirait.

Je finis en vous renouvelant l'expression de ma gratitude et en vous priant d'agréer, Monsieur et Illustre Maître, l'expression de ma haute considération et de mes sentiments les plus dévoués

J. de Sarsenal
grandmaison

* phanérogames

et des affaires qui m'ont occupé pendant les derniers jours auxquels, attendant l'arrivée des fougères, j'avais renvoyé ma réponse à votre lettre. Mais j'aime à penser que je vous ai répondu et que j'ai seulement omis de prendre note.

Permettez-moi de vous remercier aujourd'hui de la collection de fougères qui est fort belle et surtout de vos nombreux ouvrages dont la communication m'a touché autant qu'honoré.

J'envoie aujourd'hui même les cent francs, prix des fougères, à M. Charles Reinwald en le priant de vous les faire parvenir par M.r B. Westermann.

J'ai déjà relevé dans les fiches Wrightiana et Pendleriana de Eaton les numéros des espèces de Wright; mais aucun ne va au-delà du chiffre 1067; or, en visitant deux des trois paquets de fougères et en leur appliquant les noms correspondants de l'énumération de Eaton, j'ai reconnu; 1.° Qu'un certain nombre de fougères portaient des numéros plus élevés que le N.° 1067 et qui, dès lors, ne peuvent pas être compris dans l'énumération de Eaton; 2.° Que plusieurs N.os inférieurs à 1067 manquaient dans l'énumération, quoique ne se rapportant pas à des espèces des genres Trichomanes et Hymenophyllum, species, dit Eaton, nondum elaborata.

Je compte vous envoyer le plus prochainement qu'il me sera possible par Bossange, un fascicule de plantes de Santa fé de Bogota et de Bourgeau; j'y joindrai la liste des N.os des fougères de Wright que j'en aurai pu trouver dans Eaton, afin que vous y joigniez les noms, si cela vous est possible.

Des affaires de divers genres m'ont fort occupé depuis votre lettre du 4 juillet 1864 par laquelle vous avez bien voulu accepter mes offres relatives à Sta fé de Bogota et à Bourgeau; c'est ce qui m'a empêché de vous en faire l'envoi avant mon départ pour l'Italie. — D'après ce que vous m'avez dit des plantes de Heldreich dont vous avez reçu un grand nombre par Boissier et de celles de Mandon que vous avez reçues en totalité, si j'ai bien compris ce que vous m'en avez dit, je m'abstiendrai de vous en envoyer; si toutefois je me suis trompé, je me ferai un plaisir de vous faire un bon choix de Heldreich et de quelques espèces boliviennes de mon herbier.

En relisant votre lettre du 4 février, j'y remarque quelques mots qui m'avaient d'abord échappé: you could add any thing you wish for E. Hall. — Je joindrai donc un paquet de plantes pour ce nouveau correspondant que je serai heureux de vous devoir. — Quant aux plantes du Texas, je vous en avais à peine parlé que je regrettais d'avoir commis une telle indiscrétion. Mais un de mes nouveaux correspondants, très

Aux Serrières, près Mâcon, Saône et Loire
ce 7 février 1866.

Cher Monsieur et Illustre Maître

Je suis vraiment honteux d'être resté si longtemps sans vous écrire; soyez assez bon, je vous prie, pour m'excuser. Plusieurs voyages et des affaires étrangères à la botanique ont tellement occupé tout mon temps depuis vos obligeantes lettres des 20 et 28 Juin 1865, que j'ai été obligé de négliger mon herbier et mes correspondances botaniques. — Je n'ai pas voulu vous écrire sans vous annoncer l'envoi des plantes que vous aviez bien voulu me permettre de vous offrir; et c'est aujourd'hui seulement que je puis vous annoncer qu'il est prêt; je l'enverrai demain ou après demain, suivant vos instructions, à la Smithsonian Institution par la voie de Mr. Bossange, son agent à Paris. — Cet envoi se compose, savoir:

1°. Espèces de Santa Fe de Bogota — 34
2°. Espèces des environs de Napler — 55
3°. Espèces des Alpes françaises (le Lautaret) 78
Total — 169

J'y ai joint, ainsi que vous avez bien voulu m'y engager, un premier fascicule destiné à Mr. Elihu Stall.

Permettez moi de remettre à un second envoi les plantes de Bourgeau. Je n'ai pas pris note de celles que je vous avais offertes et je ne sais pas s'il s'agit de plantes d'Espagne ou d'Asie Mineure, ou même d'Algérie. Mes doubles sont à peu près épuisés, si ce n'est d'Algérie; mais je me ferai un plaisir d'extraire de mon herbier des doubles d'Espagne ou d'Asie Mineure s'ils peuvent vous être agréables.

Il m'a été impossible de m'occuper de la détermination des plantes de Sary, d'après les documents que je dois à votre obligeance; ce sera pour le mois de Juin, car j'aurai encore un restant d'affaires à traiter d'ici là. — Quant à la collection de Sary de 1864 que je vous ai prié de vouloir bien me procurer, j'accepterai avec plaisir celle que vous me destinerez; mais je ne tiens pas à ce qu'elle soit considérable, vu l'énorme quantité de plantes à intercaler dont je suis encombré. Vous comprendrez qu'il ne m'a pas été possible d'écrire à Mr. Griesbach malgré mon vif désir d'avoir des plantes de Cuba et le plaisir que j'aurais à entrer en relations avec cet illustre maître.

J'ose espérer que vous voudrez bien accepter les plantes de mes Alpes françaises dont je ne vous avais peut être pas parlé. Vous trouverez sans doute pour la Sheyard, Sirou louter, dans votre herbier; je serai heureux que vous voudrissez bien les conserver comme récoltées par moi. — J'oubliais de vous dire que je vous envoie aussi un petit nombre de plantes de Georgie que je vous prie d'avoir l'extrême bonté de déterminer; plusieurs sont en bien mauvais état; jetez les au feu si elles vous semblent difficiles à reconnaître; trois ou quatre manquent de feuilles ou de fleurs; vous seriez bien bon de les compléter par quelque brin, si vous le pouvez. Vous me les renverrez lorsque vous aurez une occasion, soit avec des plantes Sary soit avec des plantes Elihu Stall.

Je n'ai que le temps de vous renouveler l'assurance de mes sentiments de haute considération et de dévouement

J. de Darsenval
grandmaison

Paris, ce 10 mars 1866.

Grand Nord 11.

Monsieur

J'ai été obligé de venir à Paris pour une affaire, lorsque au moment où la caisse de plantes, dont vous m'avez annoncé l'envoi par votre lettre du 18 Janvier, est arrivée au Havre.

Mon correspondant, non encore informé de mon voyage, a expédié la caisse à Macon, en sorte que je vous écris sans avoir encore eu le plaisir de visiter les richesses qu'elle contient.

J'ai profité de ma présence à Paris pour m'entendre avec la Maison G. F. C. Roding, de Hambourg, au sujet du paiement; et je puis vous dire que j'ai aujourd'hui entre les mains la quittance des 280 francs que j'ai versés chez un banquier de Paris indiqué par M. Roding. — Ce banquier m'a d'abord donné

des collections destinées aux souscripteurs ordinaires de ses voyages. Dans ce cas, je recevrais ma part.

Je vous renouvelle, Monsieur, l'expression de ma haute considération et de mon dévouement

H. de Larreval

Grandmaison

Je m'empresserai de vous écrire dès que, de retour à Macon, j'aurai pu visiter votre collection des montagnes Rocheuses.

Je vous remercie cordialement de vos aimables offres de service. Ce que je désirerais surtout, ce serait d'être mis en rapport avec un de vos compatriotes disposé à faire des échanges de plantes. Je pourrais en offrir, non seulement de France et de Suisse, mais encore d'Algérie, d'Espagne et d'Asie Mineure.

en reçu de la dite somme comme versée par moi pour votre compte. M. Roding m'a ensuite envoyé une quittance en votre nom. C'est donc une affaire réglée.

J'ai vu à Paris une collection de plantes provenant aussi de MM. Hall et Harbour; elle n'avait été payée que 25 f. la centurie au lieu de 40 f. et les frais de transport, partagés entre plusieurs collections, étaient très faibles, tandis que j'ai remboursé au Havre 38 f. 50 pour frais de port, sans compter ceux du Havre à Macon.

Mais dans ces collections, les étiquettes n'étaient pas jointes à chaque espèces; elles étaient jointes au catalogue, et imprimées sans que les déterminations y fussent ajoutées.

... distributed into sets by Messrs Hall and Harbour before they were seen by me — Voilà ce que vous avez dit dans les annales de l'académie des sciences naturelles de Philadelphie.

Je dois espérer que la collection provenant directement de vous a reçu des étiquettes complètes et jointes à chaque espèce. — Peut-être aussi les exemplaires sont-ils plus beaux et quelquefois plus nombreux.

Quoiqu'il en soit, je serai toujours heureux, comme je vous l'ai dit déjà, de cette occasion d'entrer en relations avec un savant aussi distingué que vous.

Nous avons eu le regret de perdre notre respectable ami M. Gay. Son riche herbier a été acheté par le Jardin des Plantes de Paris; sauf un certain nombre de paquets de plantes non encore intercalées, dont la vente est confiée à Bourgeau. La bibliothèque va être vendue aux enchères après la publication du catalogue qui est sous presse.

Le fils de M. Gay a agi fort honorablement en sacrifiant à la conservation de ce bel herbier dans son entier, le prix certainement plus élevé qu'il aurait obtenu d'une vente en détail, telle que Bourgeau aurait pu la faire.

Le gouvernement français va envoyer une expédition scientifique à Paris. Lorsque j'ai vu Bourgeau il y a quinze jours, il était présenté pour en faire partie; je ne sais pas si son affaire est réglée. Il ne devrait accepter que si on lui permettait de faire, ou les collections réservées au gouvernement,

Château des Serrières, près Mâcon
Ce 5 décembre 1867. Saône et Loire

Cher et illustre maître

J'étais malade lorsque je reçus, il y a déjà plus d'un mois, par l'intermédiaire de la maison Bossange, un paquet portant votre nom et contenant une belle collection de plantes de M.r Hall. Je suis à peine remis de cette petite crise et je m'empresse de vous remercier de cet envoi et de dire à M.r E. Hall, dans la lettre ci jointe que je vous prie de vouloir bien lui faire parvenir, combien la collection m'a fait de plaisir.

J'ai été d'autant plus charmé de la recevoir que je n'avais reçu de lettre ni de vous ni de lui, depuis l'envoi des plantes que je vous avais adressées par M.r Bossange et que je vous avais annoncées par ma lettre du 7 février 1866.

La collection de M.r E. Hall est un peu plus

30 Mai 1865, je vous avais annoncé un envoi de plantes de Bourgeau et de la Nelle Grenade, tandis que ma note des plantes que je vous ai expédiées le 7 février 1866 n'en contenait pas de Bourgeau. Vous avez dû éprouver un désappointement dont je vous demande bien pardon. Soyez assez bon pour excuser mon oubli; j'aurai soin de le réparer dans mon prochain envoi.

considérable que celle que je lui avais offerte ; il a donc été content de la mienne, et, pour continuer nos échanges, je vais m'occuper à lui préparer un second envoi que je vous ferai parvenir, comme le premier, par M. Hector Bossange. — J'y joindrai un fascicule de plantes que je vous prierai de vouloir bien accepter, en souvenir de moi. Je n'ose pas espérer que, riche comme vous, l'être, vous y trouviez beaucoup de nouveautés ; mais je tâcherai de faire un choix qui puisse du moins vous être agréable et mériter de prendre place dans votre herbier.

Je vous ai dit que j'étais encombré de plantes à intercaller. Je me suis laissé entraîner à des travaux étrangers à la botanique ; aussi mon travail d'intercallation avance lentement et je suis obligé de renoncer aux achats de plantes. Mais, comme j'ai des doubles en grande quantité, je m'occupe toujours à faire des échanges ; et, si Dieu me prête vie, j'espère pouvoir terminer, d'ici à deux ou trois ans, mes intercallations.

J'espère pouvoir m'occuper, cet hiver, des fougères de Cuba que j'ai fait empoisonner et dont j'intercallerai celles que je pourrai déterminer d'après les fiches de Eaton. Je vous enverrai la liste des numéros que je n'aurai pas trouvés dans les fiches.

Croyez bien, cher et illustre maître, au plaisir que j'éprouve à reprendre ma correspondance avec vous et à me dire avec une haute considération

Votre bien dévoué serviteur

C. de Tarraval
grand maison

Après réflexion, je ne vous envoie pas de lettre pour M. Hall. Je m'arrangerai pour envoyer mon paquet de plantes prochainement à M. Hector Bossange, sans vous en donner nouvel avis. — Et je me réserve d'écrire directement à M. Hall pour le remercier et lui annoncer en même temps mon nouvel envoi. — M. Bossange recevra mon paquet avant la fin de la présente année.

6 décembre. Je venais de fermer ma lettre lorsque, en mettant en ordre ma correspondance avec vous, j'y ai trouvé une note portant que par lettre du

Château des Terreaux, près Mâcon (Saône et Loire)
ce 13 Août 1869.

Cher et illustre maître

Les plantes de Géorgie que je me rappelle fort bien vous avoir envoyées, il y a longtemps, étaient destinées à être déterminées par vous. Si vous avez pu vous en occuper, je ne puis que vous prier de vouloir bien me les renvoyer; sinon je vous propose de les emporter avec vous pour les déterminer, soit pendant votre prochain séjour en Angleterre, soit après votre retour aux États Unis. Si toutefois cela vous gênait en rien, vous n'auriez qu'à me les expédier ici avant de quitter Paris.

Dans un voyage que j'ai fait à Paris, il y a environ deux mois, j'ai appris par M. Drabitt que la santé de Madame Asa Gray vous avait déterminé à faire un voyage en Égypte. J'aime à espérer qu'elle s'en est bien trouvée et je l'apprendrai avec un vif plaisir.

Votre absence vous aura sans doute empêché de recevoir une lettre que j'avais eu l'honneur de vous écrire le 7 décembre dernier et dans laquelle je vous

annonçais l'envoi d'un paquet de plantes pour M. Elias Hall, sous le couvert de la Smithsonian Institution et par l'intermédiaire de Mr. Hector Rossange. J'ai vérifié, à Paris, que le paquet avait été expédié en effet de la maison Rossange aux Etats Unis le 8 février dernier. — J'avais donné avis de mon envoi à Mr. Hall en même temps qu'à vous, le 7 Xbre et, le 15 Mars, je lui en ai rappelé dans une nouvelle lettre que j'ai eu occasion de lui écrire. Je n'ai reçu aucune réponse de lui; ce qui me fait supposer que les plantes n'ont pas pu lui parvenir et qu'elles attendent à Cambridge votre retour. Soyez assez bon pour les expédier à Mr. Hall lorsque vous serez rentré à Cambridge.

Je vous disais, dans ma lettre du 7 décembre, que je me proposais de vous envoyer des plantes d'Espagne que je croyais me rappeler vous avoir offertes antérieurement. Soyez assez bon pour me dire si vous avez accepté cet offre, dont vos lettres que j'ai reçues depuis lors, ne me parlent pas — à moins que je n'en aie égaré quelqu'une. Si elles peuvent vous être agréables, je m'occuperai d'extraire de mon herbier les doubles qui pourraient le plus vous intéresser. Seulement je deviens bien vieux (près de 76 ans) et ma santé est fort altérée depuis deux ans, et je vous prierai de m'excuser si je ne vais pas vite en besogne.

Je puis encore faire des échanges avec M. Hall et quelques autres personnes, à l'aide des doubles dont j'ai des paquets séparés; mais vous comprenez que le choix dans l'herbier est bien plus long et plus difficile.

Quoiqu'il en soit, je vous remercie bien de la peine que vous vous êtes donnée de m'écrire; et croyez que je m'estime toujours heureux et fier d'avoir des relations que j'ai eues avec vous et que mon âge et ma santé ont pu seuls rendre lâches, je l'espère du moins, les rompre complètement.

Votre bien dévoué

A. de Marsevall

grand-oncle

Château des Serrières, près Mâcon
ce 15 Août 1869 Saône et Loire

Cher et illustre Maître

En revenant hier soir d'une course dans les environs de Mâcon, j'ai trouvé chez moi votre paquet de plantes que j'ai immédiatement visité et que je viens de placer aujourd'hui chaque espèce dans une feuille de papier séparée. Votre bienveillante lettre m'a été remise ce matin et je m'empresse, en vous remerciant de votre libéralité, de vous exprimer le plaisir avec lequel j'ai appris vos bonnes nouvelles de la santé de Mme Dame Asa Gray.

Je crois être certain de n'avoir pas reçu, il y a 2 ou 3 ans, avis de l'envoi de ces plantes; je les aurais demandées à Mr Boissonge. Quoiqu'il en soit, je suis vraiment fort touché de la pensée si gracieuse et aimable que vous avez eue de me gratifier de ces richesses. Je suis heureux surtout de posséder des exemplaires venant de la Californie, attendu que ce pays n'était pas encore représenté dans mon

herbier. — Je ferai de mon mieux pour vous en remercier, autrement que par des paroles, le plus promptement qu'il me sera possible.

Je regrette bien vivement de n'avoir pas pu que vous étiez en Suisse. Je vous aurais prié de vouloir bien aller de Genève à Paris en prenant le chemin de fer de Macon, pour vous arrêter un ou deux jours aux Serrières. J'aurais été heureux de vous y recevoir et ma fille+ en aurait fait avec bien du plaisir les honneurs à Madame Asa Gray, si elle vous accompagnait.

+ chez qui je demeure avec son mari

Je ne pensais pas que les plantes de Georgie eussent l'importance que vous voulez bien leur attribuer aux dépens des vôtres. Dans tous les cas les vôtres sont bien mieux échantillonnées; et j'y ai trouvé avec plaisir des asters et des solidago, peut-être communes en Amérique, mais bien déterminés, ce qui ne se rencontre pas toujours.

Je vous renouvelle, cher et illustre Maître, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués

Votre dévoué serviteur

S. de Sarreval

grand-neveu

Nº 2. Château des Berrières, près Mâcon
Ce 24 Mars 1870. Saône et Loire

Cher et illustre maître

Vous pouvez croire que je vous ai oublié et m'accuser d'ingratitude. Il n'en est rien et je viens vous prier de vouloir bien m'excuser, à raison de ma santé qui a été presque constamment mauvaise depuis l'automne dernier. Dans un moment où j'allais mieux, en décembre, j'avais commencé un paquet de plantes à vous offrir; j'ai été obligé de suspendre ce travail que j'ai repris il y a peu de jours seulement et que je viens enfin de terminer.

Je puis vous annoncer aujourd'hui que j'ai expédié hier à M. Victor Boissonge, par le chemin de fer, un paquet que je l'ai prié de faire parvenir, par la première occasion, to the Smithsonian Institution, for Prof. Asa Gray. Vous y trouverez 214 espèces de plantes

Savoir	— Pl. d'Espagne	—	70 Espèces
	— Pl. de Savoie	—	44 — ..
	— Pl. d'Arménie	—	100 — ..
	Total	—	214 — .

Les plantes d'Espagne, récoltées presque toutes par Bourgeau, étaient d'abord au nombre de 76 ou 77; mais j'en ai distrait quelques unes dont les exemplaires étaient mauvais. Le surplus en contient encore quelques uns très médiocres; mais il ne me restait plus d'autres doubles et je vous prie de les accueillir avec indulgence. — Les plantes d'Arménie, récoltées par Bourgeau sont minces échantillonnées. — Quant aux plantes de la savoie presque toutes, récoltées par M. l'abbé Puget, jeune botaniste d'avenir, appartiennent au genre Rosa et pourront vous intéresser comme espèces nouvelles pour la science ou au moins comme variétés bien étudiées.

La place me manque pour mon herbier. Afin d'y admettre de nouvelles espèces, je vais en extraire des doubles, quelquefois très nombreux. Si des bonnes espèces de France ou d'Algérie peuvent vous être agréables, je serai heureux de vous en offrir, et sans doute aussi quelques autres d'Espagne, de Grèce, du Tyrol et de Norvège.

J'ai reçu, il y a un mois environ, une lettre de M. Elias Hall qui, à la date du 29 Janvier, n'avait pas encore reçu le paquet de plantes dont je vous avais fait l'envoi, par la même voie que celui d'hier, il y a plus d'un an, pendant votre voyage en Egypte. Je vous en ai parlé l'automne dernier; permettez moi de vous le rappeler et soyez assez bon, soit pour l'envoyer à M. Elias Hall, soit pour le réclamer de la Smithsonian Institution, dans le cas où vous ne l'auriez pas encore reçu. — J'ai vérifié chez Victor Boissange, en Mai dernier, que le paquet avait été expédié par lui à l'Institution, le 8 février 1869. Vous pouvez signaler cette date en le réclamant.

Soyez assez bon aussi je vous prie pour me dire le plus promptement qu'il vous sera possible, si vous avez reçu le paquet et si vous l'avez fait parvenir à M. Elias Hall, ou bien si le paquet ne se retrouve pas à la Smithsonian Institution. Dans ce dernier cas, j'en préparerai un nouveau pour le correspondant que je dois à votre obligeance.

Agréez, cher et illustre Maître, la nouvelle expression de ma haute considération et de mes sentiments les plus dévoués

T. de Larreval

grandmaison

Château des Serières, près Macon
Ce 17 Décembre 1871. Saône et Loire

Cher et Illustre Maître

J'ai reçu avec un bien vif intérêt votre excellent souvenir Revision of the Crigonea, qui m'a été remis le 28. 9.bre par le Secrétaire de l'Académie de Macon, comme joint à un envoi de livres fait à l'Académie par la Smithsonian Institution. Je vous indique cette date du 28. 9.bre, parce que je ne sais pas à quelle époque l'envoi avait été reçu et pour ainsi que, s'il était déjà ancien, vous ne puissiez pas m'accuser de négligence à vous remercier.

La dernière lettre que j'avais reçue de vous remonte au 2 Mai 1870. Vous me disiez que, toutes recherches faites, on n'avait pas retrouvé à la Smithsonian Institution l'envoi que je vous avais fait en février 1869; vous n'aviez pas encore reçu mon second envoi du 12 Mars 1870, dont je vous avais donné avis le 14.

Je comptais aller à Paris vers le mois d'Août 1870 et je remis à cette époque une démarche à faire chez Victor Boissange. — Votre silence actuel sur mon paquet du 12 Mars 1870 me prouve que vous n'avez pas reçu ce paquet plus que celui de 1869.

J'écris à

Victor Boissonge pour lui parler de ces 2 envois. Déjà, en Mai 1869, j'avais été à Paris et passé à sa librairie où l'on m'avait assuré que mon paquet du 7 février avait été expédié en Amérique dès le 8 du même mois. — La guerre m'a empêché de faire en Août 1870, la démarche proposée et, ne recevant pas de vos nouvelles depuis la paix, j'avais pris mon parti sur la perte de ces envois.

Votre bon souvenir me rend un peu de courage et je vais écrire à Paris aujourd'hui ou demain.

Je viens de lire dans un discours de George Bentham à la Société ~~botanique~~ Linnéenne de Londres, que l'université de Harvard vient d'acquérir votre herbier.

Comptez vous en commencer un nouveau ? Dans ce cas, je pourrais vous offrir une masse de plantes de France ; seulement, je vous prierais de m'indiquer une occasion sûre de vous les faire parvenir. — Dans le cas contraire, pourrais-je en offrir à la Smithsonian Institution, en échange de plantes d'Amérique, et lui présenter ma requête sous vos auspices ?

Soyez assez bon pour me dire en même temps si M. Asa Gray est toujours ~~vivant~~ à Athènes ; j'ai reçu une lettre de lui, il y a longtemps et si mes plantes ne se retrouvent pas chez Boissonge, je lui ferai un nouvel envoi par votre intermédiaire.

Je ne proposais de voir dans mon herbier si les collections que j'ai reçues de vous contiennent, comme je le supposa, quelques Erigonum ; mais le temps m'a manqué et je ne veux pas attendre plus longtemps à vous remercier de votre brochure que j'ai parcourue et dans laquelle j'ai remarqué les indications de localités intéressantes. — Je me réserve le plaisir de comparer plus tard mes espèces avec vos descriptions.

Agréez, cher et illustre maître la nouvelle expression de ma haute considération et de mes sentiments dévoués

G. de Larsevat
grandmaison

7 Parsons

Cambridge - Jan 8. 1858.

Dear Sir.

It will give great pleasure to dine with you tomorrow, & meet your distinguished friends.

Very sincerely yrs

Theophilus Parsons.

J.

Professor Gray.

HERBARIUM OF HARRY N. PATTERSON,

OQUAWKA, Ill., Dec. 23, 1881.

Mr. Watson:-

Kindly send me a copy of Cusick's list of Oregon plants and oblige

H. N. P.

POSTAL CARD.

QUINCY DEC 23 ILL.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

Sereno Watson,

Cambridge,

Mass.

Herbarium of Harry N. Patterson,

OQUAWKA, Ills., July 24, 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray:

Thank you for filling blanks in sheet sent you, as desired. I am sorry I did not begin printing the check-list in the best way. It would have saved me considerable work to print the names alphabetically, but some objected that my other lists were not so useful because not printed in natural order, and I thought I was doing a good thing in putting them so. Most botanists divide their larger genera by sections, I presume, and the sections also help, frequently, as a clue to the synonymy when one cannot take time to look up, and this plan of printing was received with favor by those who got

my prospectus.

The patterns on Engelmann, &c., the Saxifrages &c., recd. Thank you very much.

Yours respectfully,
H. N. Patterson.

Send me a copy of the new Part of the Syn. Flora as soon as ready for distribution

HERBARIUM OF HARRY N. PATTERSON,

Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill., Jan. 19, 1885.

Prof. S. Watson.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your kind offer of a few weeks since to help me with the MSS. for a check-list of North American Apetalae, Endogens, &c, I now send for correction and additions as full a list of the Apetalae as I have been able to procure from my small library. I want to give all the species and varieties of N. Am. and those of Mexico which approach the line so closely that they are likely to be found on this side. I cannot find on my maps some of the localities given in Mex. Bound. Surv. and in your writings, so that some of the species given in the list ~~may~~ as "Adj. Mex." may have to come out. I have not the latest issue of Gray's Manual or ~~of~~ the Suppl. to Chapm. Flora. Have no publications giving the flora of British Am., Alaska, &c. Some authorities left out, please supply. The Aroids and genera I want to

place in their natural order when I print. I followed Benth. & Hook. for convenience. If not arranged as you think best, please number them correctly & I will change their order. The species I will place alphabetically. Take your own time to correct the copy. I am ready to go to work on the list as soon as I hear from you, ~~if you will send about~~ I enclose postage for return of copy.

Patterson

En route to
Georgetown, Colorado,
July 1, 1885.

Dear Sir = I thank you for the "Contributions" read just before I left home on a rather sudden trip to Colorado, in the hope of escaping an attack of hay fever which usually catches me by July 15. If there is anything in this region that you or Dr. Gray specially desire, I will be glad to look out for it. Let me hear from you. Hope the North will soon cure your fever. Mr. Pringle, worn out with fever, stopped one day to see me just before I started here. Probably you have heard from him ere this.

Yours, verby,
W. N. Patterson.

P. O. address will be Georgetown, Colo.

HERBARIUM OF HARRY N. PATTERSON,

Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill., Oct. 22, 1885.

Dr. Engelm.

Dear Sir = Your card rec'd. Sorry I did not know of your desire for Pinus a angustifolia before I left Colo. There is plenty of it on Evans Peak, but very difficult to find when out of flower. I do not know anyone whom I could send with a probability of getting it. Amphoades and Actinella grandiflora could be had at same place. The latter is biennial without doubt. I saw the 1st year plants in good condition, but all the fruiting plants seemed to be dead, root and all. I think Senecio werveniaefolius & S. petraeus are distinct species. The latter usually grows about 2-3,000 ft. higher up than the other. Those in No. 85 which you took for petraeus were the specs with toothed leaves, I presume, but such plants are found wherever the species grows. They are not common and I had to search a good deal to find enough for the sets, so as to have both forms of the leaves. — If you know any botanist at Colo. Springs, perhaps he could get the Pinus on Pike's Peak. Evans Peak was covered with

fresh seeds so I could not get fruit of Chirophilla, when I came away in Sept. — that it was here melted off afterward.

Yours truly,

H. N. Patterson.

— The seeds of Cordomine cordifolia are as sensitive as Impatiens, & when touched the valves roll up suddenly from the base, throwing the seeds several feet.

OFFICE OF THE

Oquawka Spectator.

H. N. PATTERSON, Publisher.

OQUAWKA, ILL., Apl. 9, 1886.

Dr. Watson. Dear Sir:

A year ago, when I was working on the copy for a continuation of my check-list of N. Am. Plants, you kindly promised to assist me, and did look over and correct the copy for Apetalous plants just before you left for Guatemala. Dr. Oyster, of Kansas, got ahead of me, and I gave up the list for the time, but I find that there is considerable demand for a more carefully printed list and in larger type, so I have concluded to go to work on such a list, and therefore ask your assistance again. (See enclosed circulars.) I send herewith copy for the Polypetalous portion. Will you kindly look through it (take your own time to it) and erase all species and

varieties that you do not consider good, and if you think of any that I have missed, please put them in. Of course I shall not publish your name as authority for the correctness of the list. If you or Dr. Chney expect to publish any "Contributions" soon, with other new species, I will begin work at the Gymnopetalae & leave this portion until later, though I prefer, of course, to begin at Ranunculaceae.

I leave out all Lower Cal. & other Mexican species.

I will be very glad to furnish you as many copies as you wish of the list, if you will inform me of the number desired beforehand.

Postage enclosed for return of copy.

Hoping to hear from you favorably, when convenient, I remain

Yours,

W. N. Patterson.

HERBARIUM OF H. N. PATTERSON,

OQUAWKA, ILL., Aug. 10, 1886.

Dear Sir:-

The corrected copy came to hand in the next mail after I wrote to you. Thank you. I have some help now, and hope to run the list along rapidly. Expect to be ready for a part of the Polypetalae in about two weeks. As I commenced with Capifoliaceae it will be necessary to work backward from that Order to make the page come right. So I will ask for the copy after Ranunculaceae about Sept. 1st.

Will be pleased to send any number of copies of the list you may need at Cambridge.

Yours,
H. N. Patterson.

HERBARIUM OF H. N. PATTERSON,

OQUAWKA, ILL., Sept. 18, 1886.

Dear Sir:

If you can do so without much trouble, I would be very glad to have you look over, correct and return the copy for that part of the polypetalous portion of my proposed herbarium list from Rosaceae to Connaceae. I am now well along toward the end of the latter part of the list and would like to begin with the portion preceding Geraniaceae.

Yours,
H. N. Patterson.

I believe I sent stamps for return of copy.

HERBARIUM OF H. N. PATTERSON,

OQUAWKA, ILL., Sept. 27, 1886.

Dear Dr. Gray: Callirrhoe triangulata is undoubtedly perennial — have had plants in my yard for years. It is a good plant, the root going down 3 or 4 feet, and thus enduring the worst of droughts.

I am sorry I cannot get the copy for the Polypetalae. I know well enough that it would not be complete, but then changes are being made all the time, and when the new Vol. of the Synoptical Flora is out (hasten that day!) another edition can be published. Many desire the list this winter and I have nearly all of it ready after Polypetalae. Oblige me, please, by showing my letter to Mr. Watson when he returns, until then, I will try to be patient. Yours,

H. N. Patterson.

Cannot find his "copy" so as to send back AG

Herbarium of W. N. Patterson,

OQUAWKA, ILLS., April 3d, 1889.

Dr. S. Watson.

Dear Sir: I have recd a number of orders for my Herbarium List since the first edition was exhausted, and have decided to revise and reprint it.

Can I get your assistance again? The "copy" will be printed, and I would correct it as far as possible from the publications I have, and then send it to you to look through, as you kindly did before. I know you must be quite busy all the time, but it would not have to be done all at once. I do not know how else to get correct copy — and check lists are useful to botanists as well as other publications.

Is the new edition of the Manual out yet: If so I want to get a copy of it at once.

Yours respectfully, W. N. Patterson.

Herbarium of H. A. Patterson,

OQUAWKA, ILLS., April 8th, 1889.

Dr. Watson. Dear Sir: Your kind letter in answer to mine, received this evening. I thank you warmly for the offer to help me in preparing the copy for my proposed new check-list. I will get at it as soon as possible, for my facilities are quite limited and it will take me all summer, working at it as I can, to do the printing. I am glad to know that the new edition of the Manual, with an extended range, is well under way. Sorry indeed that my surroundings are such that I cannot help to study up the botany of little known regions, where some of my correspondents are making new discoveries each season. I enjoy reading of them, but cannot take part in their labors. Mr. Pringle seems to be remarkably successful, and I see has given you considerable work. Respectfully,

H. N. Patterson.

Herbarium of H. N. Patterson,

Oquawka, Ills., June 3, 1890.

Dr. Watson. Dear Sir:-

At last I have the copy for new check-list ready, as far as I can prepare it, and will be very thankful if you will look it over and correct it, as you kindly promised to several months ago. Do this when you have time — no hurry.

I have been puzzled what to do with Eocene species. I am entirely willing to take your judgment and Dr. Evans', and have done so in all cases where either of you have, to my knowledge, passed upon his species. Where you have not, I concluded to give them all, as published, except that I have made no changes in genera. It is possible I have not always assigned species to the proper genus, especially in Boraginaceae.

I have not Prof. Sargent' writings (only report in Tor. Bull.) or the American Naturalist, May be some sp. in these I have missed.

I enclose 32c., return postage.

Yours, truly,

H. N. Patterson.

Herbarium of H. N. Patterson,

Oquawka, Ills., June 9, 1890.

Dr. Watson. Dear Sir =

Your letter of 5th inst received.

It was my intention in making out the copy to follow the nomenclature of the Manual exactly, as far as it goes, and I ~~think I~~ changed it in several places to agree with that work after receiving my copy of the book, as you will notice. I did not think to compare with Coulter's Rocky Mt. Flora, however. There may be some changes in that which I have overlooked. Beyond the Manual limits I was puzzled what to do in many cases. If it was anything more than a mere check-list I would not know what to do with many of the new species. As it is, I have included those which have not been passed upon by Dr. Gray or you, hoping that they will all be straightened out (where they are not <u>laid out</u>) one of these days. I am bound to "catch it" from some

of course I will take the responsibility for the n. sp. given in the list and will be careful to indicate in the preface that you had nothing to do with their insertion. I will send copy of my preface later.

quarter. Dr. Britton refused to give me again a list of the Cyperaceae outside of Carex ~~because~~ unless I would ~~not~~ adopt the style of the New York catalogue as to nomenclature.

I have included many varieties which you would probably omit. In listing my own herbarium I have found it very convenient to have a name for each form, even if not very distinct, which has once been described, and I thought others might feel the same way about it.

I would like to have all the new names or changes shown in your next "Contribution". It is not likely I will need the copy before August, but if you will look over it as you can, I will write for it when ready to begin. Have all I can do with my new genus labels for awhile. Do you use printed labels for your genus covers?

Thanking you in advance for your help in the copy, I remain Yours respectfully,

N. N. Patterson.

Herbarium of H. N. Patterson,

Oquawka, Ill., June 29, 1891

Dr. Watson.

Dear Sir:

I have been so busy with work for J. D. Smith, Pringle, and others, that my own has been neglected. I am now about ready to begin on the proposed check-list, the copy of which you kindly went over and corrected several months ago.

Now I desire to ask about a few of those already in the copy, and to submit a list of species lately published — mostly ~~published~~ Prof. Chicene's. I suppose you have not had occasion to pass on some of these, as you may not have seen specimens. In some cases you have given your opinion upon them, in the Index, and the Cal. Flora, but I put them in, as you may have changed your mind. In the

Patterson

case of plants already in the Check-list under same name, I let them stand as they were and do not ask about them — as Lapinus Dianus, &c. I wish to follow your opinion on all these plants — Eocenis, &c.

Yours truly,

H. N. Patterson.

Herbarium of H. N. Patterson,

Oquawka, Ill., Sept. 7th 1891,

Dr. S. Watson. Dear Sir:

I find that I overlooked entirely, in making out the copy for check-list, Part 8 of Vol. 2 of "Pittonia". I see that you put in 3 species of Downingia from this paper. I now send a list of the other new species, with the request that you will treat it as you did the remainder of the copy — mark out those species you consider of no value, and leave in those you are satisfied are good, and when uncertain give the benefit of the doubt to the new species. I am still in the "servile posture of looking to Harvard," you see. While I cannot expect you to feel very friendly toward Prof. Greene, I think personal feelings should cut no figure in the consideration of a man's new species — if they <u>are</u> <u>new</u>. Brandegee and his tribe, it seems to me, sit

Patterson

down on Greene's species just be-
cause they are Greene's. When you
have not had an opportunity to ex-
amine specimens of the plant, of course
it is impossible for you to decide what
should be done with proposed new
species, but do as you think best, and
I will thank you for the help and fol-
low your suggestions.

Is Dr. Robinson still at Cambridge?
If not, kindly give me his address, that
I may thank him for the paper on
Pringle's plants just received.

Yours truly,
W. N. Patterson

Königl. botanischer Garten
Berlin W. den 8th Sept. 1891
Potsdamerstr. 75.

Sir,

Just returned from a journey, Prof. Engler gave me the letter you have kindly written to him over the new Euphorbiaceous genus Zimapania Engl. et Pax.

As you suppose, the plant described in the Natürl. Pflanzenfam. Lief. 59. is identical with Jatropha spatulata of Müller, and the plant, on which our diagnosis is founded, was collected by Schiede in Mexiko (No 676 and 677). But I believe,

Pax.

that this plant must be separated as new genus from Jatropha by its inflorescence, free petals and stamens, and especially by the fruit.

The name Mozinna of Ortega can not be used for the new genus, as including several true species of Jatropha; but the specific name of our new genus must be altered, and our plant must be called Zimapania spatulata (Ort.) Engl. et Pax.

When I wrote the manuscript of the family for Engler's work, only a very imperfect specimen of Jatropha spatulata was to my disposition; after having recieved your kind letter, I procured me better specimens and I found the identity of our new genus with the species of Müller.

Yours very truly

Ferdinand Pax.

SERENO WATSON,
Curator.

HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
BOTANIC GARDEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Sept. 24th 1891

My dear Sir,

Your favor of 8th inst. ~~in reply to~~ the Zimapania was duly received. As the species is one that comes in to our own flora, being common in western Texas, I trust that you will allow me to reply briefly ~~in reply to~~ in consideration of some ~~words in relation to~~ points of nomenclature.

The species had already been published as Mozinna and Jouvenia, in each case one of the two original species of the genus. The other species have been relegated to Jatropha, ~~which~~ leaving this one species to represent a genus which, if it must be retained, should

according to the custom that has been followed in many instances, be called either Moejima or Loureira. Of these Moejima was the first to be actually published, Cavanilles' claim for Loureira being hardly legitimate. You have yourself used the name for a section under Jatropha including this species alone, & if the section be raised to the rank of a genus can you ~~legitimately~~ discard the old generic name?

Again, your proposition to change the name of the plant yet again from Zin. Schiedeana to Z. spatulata exemplifies ~~the~~ weakness of the principle that the oldest specific (or varietal, or subvarietal) ~~name~~ designation must in every case be ~~retained~~ maintained. This principle leads to a very unnecessary multiplication of synonyms. The simpler & more rational principle that the name of a plant is the combination of the generic name with a suitable word to indicate the species, and that each name under the correct genus is the one that should stand, seems a great deal of trouble, & is much in accord with the instincts of the audience.

This principle is nothing new, as you may well know. It is emphasized by the adept botanists & was always insisted upon by Dr. Gray in his letters to me.

G. V. T. S.

109 Piccadilly 30th 42

Copy Thanks

Sir

In reply to your note of the 26 instant (for the information contained in which I beg to thank you) I have only to express my regret that when in 1839 I did me the pleasure of addressing you a letter, I should not have made acquainted yourself with the facts which, it seems, I have given not very accurately on the authority of my friends, the mistaken ones, you do not favour me with a reply, or take any notice of my communication.

On a second edition of "The Spas of England" I shall have a manifest pleasure in rectifying the inaccuracies you have pointed out, which I am happy to find refer only to very trifling matters.

I remain yours to serve

A B S

Mr Paxton
The Duke's Garden
Chatsworth

Ad
30th
per Coff retro

Chatsworth

Dec 26 1842

100 Gol

Sir,

In commenting upon the Great Conservatory here, in your work on "the Spas of England" you have been led into an error which I beg to put upon right upon

The suggestion for the Dr Ranwell. Mr Sl

assistance of a London architect was not declined, and this suggestion moreover arose from myself and not from the noble Duke the proprietor. I had throughout the construction of the Conservatory the able assistance of Mr. Decimus Burton who you may be aware is one of the most talented architects in London and it is only just that he should have his fair share of praise.

Yours Sir
Your ever obedt Svt
Joseph Paxton

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 DEVONSHIRE STREET.

Boston, Dec. 6th, 1890.

Dr. Sereno Watson,
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear sir:-

Is the Alfillerea, which is extensively cultivated in California for fodder, a Geranium? The blossom, leaf and seed all resemble the Robert Geranium.

Truly yours,

F. H. Peabody
by Wyman

Chesterfield Aug 10th 1855

My Dear Sir

Yr. note of the 4th inst was rec.d on Wednesday night. I was not surprised at yr. being misled by Mr. "Meacham's report" nor by the disingenuous effort in that report to make it appear that I had originally favored Mr. Marsh's plan in preference to that which was finally adopted. I took but little interest in the subject until after I had been appointed a Regent of the institution. Mr Choate introduced his plan during the 28th Congress but I do not now recollect whether in the first or 2d Session. I think there was then no other plan proposed in the Senate except Mr Tappan's & I am not sure that he reduced it into the form of a bill. I have not the Globe of 1844 & 1845 here but I remember distinctly that at Mr Choate's request I sent a few words in favour of his bill (and they will be found in the Globe for 1844 or 45). It is very possible that if the bill which finally passed had been before me at the time of my making my remarks I might

have doubted the success of a plan which was wholly untried and which required for the making of some of its parts an activity and variety of scientific labour which I could not feel sure that the Institution could command. But this plan had not been suggested and was not in my mind at the time of my making the remarks on Mr Choate's bill — From the moment it became the subject of reflection with me (that was when I was appointed a regent) in 1847 I entered heartily into the scheme and I have had no occasion since to vary the opinions then formed. It combines the library idea with the scheme of scientific enquiry and publication and if the institution shall continue to be faithfully administered as it is now the library will grow into a large collection of valuable works pertaining to all departments of knowledge while the scientific learning and talent of the country will be most usefully stimulated encouraged and developed. To this scheme I certainly never expressed nor entertained any hostility. You have the Globe in the Library of Harvard & by referring to endorses of 1844 & 1845 in the volumes he there you can find my remarks & the debate. I remember concurring in some opinions expressed by Mr Rives who thought the "Jardin des Plantes" plan of Mr Tappan would be too expensive which it would not answer the purpose of Smithsonian fully but I think I said nothing of that plan which met with no favour in the Senate & seemed to be wholly without support in the Senate —

If you think it worth while to correct the only inaccuracy which I see in your cautious & excellent article and which it was so natural you should adopt the brief note of which you speak I think it would be the best way to do so. I shd not say inaccuracy however for if I remember aright you only inferred that of Mr Meacham's quotation since right it followed that I must upon more information have changed my opinions — The inaccuracy was his and was designed as I am forced to believe —

Very Resy & truly Yrs

S. A. Reed

Dr Asa Gray

149

28

177

40

27

215

3 The Polygon, Eccles, Manchester

Nov. 5th 1890

Dear Sir

I am honoured with your letter, received last week, and am glad to be able to attend to your request, having a complete set of the " Fasciculi" at my disposal, which I have this day sent per Book Post, paid, also some of my other papers for your Library.

Only 60 copies have been prepared, and have long ago been disposed of, if you chance to hear of any parts, I, II or III offered for sale I shall be glad to purchase them.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours truly

W. H. Pearson

Dr Sereno Watson

$£ 4.7$

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New York State Museum of Natural History,

Albany, Mar. 26th 1884

My Dear Sir;

I have requested Dr. Murray, Sec'y of the Regents to send you a copy of the 23rd Report which contains a short but unimportant paper on our botany. The 21st has no botanical article and the 32nd was never published except as a document and can not be had. I do not consider it a fair publication and intend to republish whatever was in it worth publishing.

Very truly Yours
Chas. H. Peck.

State Hall
Albany, N.Y. Nov. 7th 1888

Dear Mrs. Asa Gray;

Permit me to thank you most cordially for the copy of "List of Writings of Dr. Asa Gray" just received. It reveals an astonishing amount of labor and an activity on his part that could scarcely be appreciated until brought together in this way. It will be a useful work for reference and I shall prize it as a Memorial of a dear friend.

Very respectfully Yours
Chas. H. Peck.

State Hall
Albany N.Y. Aug. 7th 1889

Prof. S. Watson

My Dear Sir:

The enclosed very poor specimens are said to have been gathered in Texas. I fail to trace them satisfactorily. What is the name of the species?

Very truly Yours
Chas. H. Peck

University of the State of New York

New York State Museum

ESTABLISHED 1843

Dictated
In reply to yours of

State Hall *Albany* Aug. 17th 1891

Dear Professor Patton

I permit me to acknowledge with most cordial thanks the receipt of Contributions to American Botany, XVIII, etc.

The new Zea is especially interesting.

Does not the new genus Oligoneema p. 135, clash with Rostafinski's genus of Myxomycetes of the same name.

Very truly yours

Chas. H. Peck.

Benj Peirce

Cambridge Feb 11/13

My Dear Professor,

With regard to rotation, I find a difference between the two leading authorities upon quaternions. Hamilton calls positive rotation, right hand rotation and Tait calls left hand rotation positive. But this does not define the sense. If anything shows how the accuracy of mathematicians is uncertain, when there is a possibility of difference of opinion

Yours very truly

Benj. Peirce

Professor Asa Gray.

Upon further examination I find that the ankle screw is a left hand thread with Hamilton, and a right hand thread with Tait — as with Maxwell — which is entirely to Maxwell's statement as far as Tait is concerned

R S

Cambridge 7 Oct 13

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

CAMBRIDGE
12 M

U.S. POST
ONE CENT

Professor. Asa Gray
Botanical Garden
Cambridge
Mass

Lamorna Torquay
4 July 1887

Dear Dr Gray

In going to Kent's Cavern you must pass the door of the Museum of the Torquay Natural History Society, where there is a Capital series of the Cavern specimens. I hope to be there from 10.15 to 1, and from 3.15 to 4.30 and shall be proud to act as showman if you will look in

Yours truly
W. Pengelly

Lamorna Torquay
3 Feb. 1888

Dear Miss James.

Thank you very much for your interesting letter of 2d inst. I am sorry to say that circumstances, into which I need not enter, have caused me to abandon all further criticisms of "Prince's Worthies" and the "Dict. of Nat. Biog.". I quite enjoyed the work, but it is now a thing of the past

Poor Gray's death is too sad a thing to think of. What a delicious couple — more correctly "pair" — the Dr and Mrs Gray were. Matched in my experience only by Sir Charles and Lady Lyell. I feel all the happier, may I not say the "better," for having known them somewhat intimately — I mean both pairs

I am sorry to say a bad cold took hold of me at our Plymptom meeting, and has kept me somewhat invalidish ever since. Long to see the crocuses and to hear the Cuckoo. But I must not run on in this way

I am very truly yours
Wm Pengelly

Miss F. B. James.

Montreal, Apl 29th 1887

Dear Mr. Watson.

As I cannot gain access to a copy here, will you kindly tell me if Catesby's Trees and Shrubs of North America. London 1763, includes anything Canadian? My impression is that it does not, but embraces only the more southern flora.

Yours truly
D. P. Penhallow

Our plans for a garden have received a good impetus this year. I and have been busy growing, which, in the course of time we hope to transform into a Botanic Garden. We have also a Conservatory of 150 ft length, embracing three houses – Stove, Camellia and greenhouse.

Yours sincerely
D. P. Penhallow

BOTANIC GARDEN · McGILL UNIVERSITY ·

Montreal Oct. 31. 1890

Dear Dr. Watson.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt – some days since, of your valuable contribution to American Botany. This number is of a species intended to be sent next, on account of its resemblance to Pringle's Plants. A few weeks Mrs. Goodale transmitted to the Garden, a request for such seeds as they might have to spare. If there are any such and you could in any way assume a portion for us, I should be very glad indeed.

BOTANIC GARDEN · McGILL UNIVERSITY

Montreal, April 30 1891

Dear Dr Watson.

I am just about commencing to lay out several acres of our garden in beds. The question of arrangement is of course a most important one, and while I have the opportunity, I desire to make it the best possible, conformably to present views of classification. I shall of course put the Gymnosperms after the Monocotyledonous Angiosperms. For the Angiosperms I should be disposed to make the succession as follows, 1 Monopetalae, commencing with Compositae, 2 Polypetalae and 3 Apetalae. Do you see any serious objection to this order? Any suggestions you may deem proper to make, will be gladly received and you will be credited with them.

Very Cordially yours

D. P. Penhallow.

BOTANIC GARDEN
McGILL UNIVERSITY

April 14th 1891

Dear Mr Walker

Your favor is at hand and your suggestions noted. I am glad to find that your views coincide with conclusions, substantially the same, at which I had arrived in thinking out the whole subject of arrangements. I may possibly have an opportunity of discussing with you at Cambridge some of the details, as I hope to make a short visit there during the Summer.

Very many thanks for your kind response

Cordially yours

D. P. Penhallow

MUSEUM
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Burlington, Vt., June [illegible] 188

Dear Madame

When we [illegible] received, we [illegible] the receipt of a copy of "[illegible]" [illegible]

I am very glad to have it and most painfully affected by the thought that there [illegible] a life for which many will always be profoundly thankful not only for what he has done [illegible], but immeasurably more for what he was at the highest & purest time in the middle of [illegible].

Very respectfully

George W. Eaton

MUSEUM
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Burlington, Vt., Jan 1 1889

My dear Sir

I am not at all clear in my ideas as to Vitis riparia & Cordifolia. For want of better knowledge I have followed Dr Engelmann in separating the two and calling all of our forms riparia, but I confess I have been going it blind in some respects. I know of no such grape here with sweet or other than "acerb" fruit, at least before well seasoned by frost when they are edible & often very good eating. Others however think that we have both & out of deference to them I put both in my list. I question if after all we should not go back to Cordifolia & include both in it so far as Vermont is concerned, that is

I doubt if we have the two distinct forms well enough defined, so that we should include riparia & exclude cordifolia. I intend to look the matter up next season. Dr Jessup wrote me sometime ago that he recognized only riparia.

Very truly
G. H. Perkins

If I can help you by actual specimens or observations next season don't hesitate to call on me.

Mr Perkins

Schenectady July 8 -

Dear Dr Gray -

It seems strange that I should have it in my power to introduce you to anyone - I seems like that little dog leading in the Lion -

I have written to Mr Cleveland - ~~to~~ and have no doubt but that he will be much pleased at the thought that you should desire to know him.

He is to me a wonderfull man Every time I see him his personality impresses me - I wishy I could see you and near how he strikes you - I know you will like him -

I would have written before but have just gotten home from D.C.

Thank you for writing to me.

With much love to yourself & dear Mrs Fry from us all believe me affectionately & sincerely

Yr
Maurice Perkins

To Asa W. Gray, Botanist &c of the Exploring Squadron

New York 27th Novr 1847. Revise

Dear Sir. The propagation of fibrous leaved plants and the production of foliaceous fibres in the United States are topics which have occupied my heart head and hands during the last ten years: and my unshaken opinions of the immense importance of the species of Endogenous plants whose long leaves yield useful fibres may be seen by the annexed extract of a single paragraph of my Memorial to Congress. In several letters to Professor Torrey, I have named various species of divers genera of different Orders, which I am very anxious to obtain for immediate domestication in Tropical Florida, and for gradual acclimation in all our Southern & Southwestern States. To me the greatest value of all the fibrous leaved plants consists in the facts, that they combine the merits of yielding the greatest possible products with the least possible labor in the poorest possible soils; and that hence their introduction will be an equivalent to the direct addition of absolute fertility to the most sandy, stony, swampy, shady and running surfaces or hitherto most sterile districts; and of positive wealth to the youngest, oldest and feeblest persons, or hitherto poorest population. I share also my convictions that Foliaceous Fibres may be more profitably produced in the refuse lands of Carolina & Georgia, than Bortical and Capsular fibres in the richest sections of Ohio & Louisiana: that even the ruined fields of the Southern States will yield greater prosperity in the production of foliaceous fibres alone, than was ever obtained from their virgin loams by the cultivation of Capsular fibres, notwithstanding that Cotton at present constitutes more than one half of the whole value of the annual exports of the States: that as the narcotic leaves of one native plant of Yucatan, (which did take its name from the then dependent province of Tobasco) do actually afford an annual exportation of six millions of dollars in one staple of the South, so the fibrous leaves of another native plant of that Peninsula (which may take its name from the exporting port of Sisal) will more probably afford an annual exportation of ten times six millions of dollars, in another Staple of the South; and that this Staple will be still more important than all her present staples combined, not merely for the value and profit of the product itself, but also for the character of the lands & of the population it will employ!! and finally that the propagation of fibrous leaved plants will extract inexhaustible materials of agricultural wealth from the actually worthless sands and marshes of the Southern States which will afford correspondingly profitable employment to the actually unoccupied funds and labourers of the Northern States; and which will thus prove to be both natural preventives of the motives of State Nullification, and superior substitutes for the operations of National Banks in effecting relieving the general distress of our sterile atlantic shores. I could go still farther, and demonstrate to the satisfaction of every patriotic philanthropist that by the propagation of fibrous leaved plants on the present unproductive surfaces of Florida and of all the Slaveholding States; by the consequent creation of a dense population of free white cultivators on the poorest soils which constitute two thirds or three fourths of the territory of said States, they will obtain the most effectual security against dangers within or without them from fanatical abolition, and will simultaneously acquire the most practical power of prospective promotion of radical Colonization.

Indeed by pursuing the subject yourself you will perceive that the substitution of such new staples of agriculture as can be propagated on the worst soils of the Old States, more profitably than their ancient staples can be cultivated on the best soils of the new States, will prove to be both a natural preventive of the future distress of the latter, and an effectual remedy for the present distress of the former: and hence a happy preservative of a healthy equilibrium in the products profits and population of the four great divisions of the Union.

In thus obtruding on your attention nearly two pages of introductory remarks, my great desire is to infuse into your mind at least a portion of my own convictions of the immense importance of the production of fetaceous fibres to the peace, prosperity and permanency of the Union.

I now proceed to details of orders, genera & species of fibrous leaved Monocotyledons

The greatest number of species which will propagate themselves in the most arid soils will be found in the extensive Natural Order of Coronaria of Linnaeus or of Lilliaceous plants under which the many orders of modern Botanists might be more conveniently arranged as sub Orders viz Tulipaceae Asphodelae & Bromeliaceae

The Pandaneae have the greatest analogy to the Bromeliaceae in their foliage & habits of growth and should therefore follow in the section devoted to fibrous leaved plants adapted to arid soils.

But for the greatest number of species which will propagate themselves in the most humid soils we must look under the Natural Orders of Musaceae & Palmae.

In naming the Genera & species I have time merely to mention those which have most attracted my attention but I entertain the hope that your researches and collections will extend to every superior variety of every species valuable for the quantity or quality of the fibres in their leaves.

It should never be borne in mind that the entire leaves of many species although not valued for the textile fibres which may be extracted from them, may be still more valuable for the immediate domestic manufacture of the cheapest possible matting, baling, and other envelopes of merchandise. for the really domestic Farm, Family & Female Manufactures of a truly, honest & by an innocent independent and rural population. Thus the entire leaves of the Pharmium tenax in New Zealand are made into baskets. the entire leaves of the Pandanus utilis &c in Otaheite &c are manufactured into mats &c, and the entire leaves of many Palms into hats &c.

For sandy, stony, stiff, and dry soils

Agave Sisalana - 2 varr sp. Yushqui & Sacqui of Yucatan - leaves of former with smooth edges

Agave Tharatas. Agave filamentosa vel Yucca Boschii - Also the Agaves of Spanish American known under the provincial names of Cabuya, Cabulla: Coccuy, Coccuyza, Coquise, Cumata &c also by the names of Henequen, Jeniquen. Genequen &c also Pita, Pita ordinaria; Pita gruesa Pita de Guataca: Pita de Santo Domingo: Pita de Jolu. Pita de Cumana: Pita de Caroa &c

Bromelia Pita of Guayacoalco: in sandy shady forests: called the forest or wild Pineapple: known to the Mexican whites and Indians by the names of Ixtle, Istle; Piñuela, Pita floja. Pita fina

I should advert here that the coarse fetaceous fibres are known to englishmen and americans under the names of Grass Hemp: Manilla Hemp; Sisal Hemp; Haiti Hemp; Tropical Hemp; and that fine fetaceous fibres are called by the same persons, Grass Flax, Tropical Flax, Pineapple flax, vegetable silk, fine Pita; soft Pita, fine long and strong Pita

All the coarse fetaceous fibres I have seen have been extracted from the stout fleshy leaves of Agave and plants, and all the fine fetaceous fibres have been extracted from the thin rigid leaves of Bromeliad plants. The fetaceous fibres of the Yuccas, and of the Phormium resemble so much those of the Bromelias that a mexican on seeing them calls them a sort of Pita floja.

Bromelia Penguin. Bromelia Tharatas: Bromelia variegata; & Bromelia Sagenaria of Brazil.

Aloe distica Aloe Tharatas: Yucca acaulis. Yucca Boschii.

Pandanus utilis. P. odoratissimus. P. tectorius. P. edulis. P. sessilis &c

As my time is so limited to conclude the list to day, I will avail myself of your kindness to permit me to continue the subject within a few days to come

Very respy your obt Servt H. Penrose

Transactions of the Agricultural & Horticultural Society of India. Vol I. Serampore 1829 p 65. On the Manilla Hemp. By H. Piddington Esqr - To W. Leycester Esqr &c &c

Sir. Mr Gordon having informed me that you wished for an account of the manner of preparing the Abaca or Manilla Hemp from the Musa textilis, it is with much pleasure that I forward you through him the little information I possess on the subject, together with a master of the Hemp, and one of the instruments used in preparing it: premising that the Abaca being principally manufactured in the province of Camarines about 200 Miles S.E. of Manilla, I have never seen it made on a large scale, though I have not only had it made before me, but made it myself.

The Plant is cultivated on the same soils and in the same manner as the common Musa. The tree is cut down before the fruit appears, and its coats being taken off, and divided into strips of the breadth of the hand, are hung up on a beam and scraped with the bamboo instrument until only the fibres remain: these are washed, dried in the sun, and are then fit for use or sale: the fibres of the outer coats being coarse are used for cordage; and those of the inner ones for cloth and gauzes, which are universally worn by the natives. I think that for the finer manufactures they undergo a short steeping in lime water to bleach them but this is trifling and might be easily ascertained by experiment.

The Abaca in the Phillipines is a valuable article of commerce as from it not only excellent cordage, and cloth equal to the coarse grass cloth of China are made, but of late years considerable quantities have been exported, and I doubt not that from the great length, beauty and tenacity of the fibre it will become more and more appreciated and is better known, particularly when properly manufactured. the great defect of Manilla made rope (its stiffness in rainy weather) arising from the coarseness of the yarns; not more than three being used to a strand which should have nine or twelve. This I know from experience having commanded a vessel in which both were used, and the latter (made by myself) was at all times as pliant as Hemp. It bears tarring well, and I have known it used even for towing with success

The Bamboo Scrape is held by the middle, and the Abaca is introduced into the slit which being dragged downwards acts as a scraper on both sides at once

Allow me also to forward you by the same occasion a few seeds for your establishment, and with my earnest wishes for the prosperity of your endeavours in the cause of science request you to believe me

Amherst near Sookhsagur Dec 1822 Yours &c H. Piddington

P. 67. To Dr N. Wallich M.D., Secretary to the Hort & Agric Society.

Sir. I request you will lay before the Society the accompanying letter from Mr Reddington, one of the Gentlemen who escaped from the Manilla Massacre, giving an account of the mode of preparing Manilla Hemp, one of the machines with which it is prepared, and another also, the latter being either obviously incomplete or not intelligible to me. I have another letter from the same gentleman now I believe established near Sockanasaguy, which would have given some further information, and also a specimen of Manilla hemp which he brought with him, but I have not been able to put my hand upon it.

In lieu thereof I submit specimens of Hemp prepared in my own Garden from the following articles. 1st Of Musa sapientium or common plantain 2d of Musa ornata 3d of Yucca superba. 4th of Musa textilis formed from a coal shipped off about noonrise to day, which was manufactured and in, I do not know the exact period, but it was brought into the house at ten o'clock, and has received no further bleaching from the sun in any other way. I hand some of this made into a neat cord which was no way inferior to Bengal Whip Cord, and a part of which has gone to England. I regret that the present confusion of my house in such (being under repairs) that I am unable to exhibit the remainder. I will now cut your head a resting.

I bring the subject before the Society as intimately connected I think with several branches of Commercial & Agricultural interest. I congratulate you too Gentlemen, that Hemp procurable from your own grown common plantain will supersede the necessity of your monthly charges in twine, and enable you to turn the penny in a more profitable pursuit in the same line.

March 12th 1823 Yours &c N. Leycester

Gleanings in Science, Calcutta October No of 1831 - p 334-5. Pernambuco Cotton in Ava

Previous to Major Burney's discovery of the P. C. tree in Ava he found another species which is also perennial: the trunk being as thick as a man's thigh, and admitting of a man's climbing up it. The leaf and seed are much larger than those of the Cotton plant common in this country, and not only are the seeds much more easily removed from the Cotton but the staple of the cotton is unusually long; so much so indeed, that the Burmese find fault with it for this quality, and use it solely for lamp wicks. The plant yields the Cotton in the latter end of February, March and part of April. The seeds are not placed like those of the pernambuco cotton. Extract of a letter from Major Burney Resident dated 10th October 1831

Note by Dr R. Penna for Dr A. H. Gray 27th Nov 1837 - 1 P. Mo. at the Lyceum of Nat Hist N.Y.

New species and new varieties of cotton and hemp at Staples of the Southern Cotton. Tobacco & Rice, may be profitably collected in your voyage, and may effect an important change in the culture of production of said staples as well be effected in Silk by the Mulberry trees of Manilla

Hortus Jamaicensis by John Lunan Jamaica 1814 Vol 2. p 375. Musa

A great deal has been said and written lately as to the possibility of manufacturing a good hemp from the fibres of the different plants of this genus; and rewards of two hundred pounds have been paid, under an order of the assembly for the best specimen of this Hemp produced in each county of Jamaica.

This is the season my new discovery for the Indians have been in the habit since the first discovery of the New World, and no doubt long before it, of making cloth from the cortex. The celebrated circumnavigator Dampier notices the process in the following manner "They take the body of the tree, clear it of its outward bark and leaves, and strip it into four quarters, which put into the sun, the moisture whereof they then let out of the threads at the ends and draw them out. They are as big as brown twine and of this they make cloth, matting, hammocks, called Sugas, which is stubborn when new, wears out soon, and when wet is slimy" The natives of the Philippine Islands give the name of abaca to the vegetable fibres of a species of the plantain, of which they make their cordage; and of which they have a considerable manufactory.

The following is an account of the means made use of for obtaining this hemp, as laid before the Committee of the House of Assembly by Dr Stewart Hosk, who gained the premium for the best specimen produced in the county of Surrey.

Manufacture of Hemp from the Plantain tree

In order to fulfil the intentions of the Hon Ble Assembly, I proceeded to myself to find out the most simple and expeditious process possible for manufacturing Hemp, from the Plantain tree, that the general adoption of it might not be prevented by complex machinery, or tedious and difficult manipulations.

I have now to give the result of my enquiries, and have to describe such a simple and easy process, as will enable any person to set on foot a manufacture of hemp, without much trouble or expence.

The instrument that I have employed is so simple that a carpenter may make it in half an hour, and the whole process is so expeditious that the hemp may be rendered fit for sale in a few hours after the trees are cut down. I mean the undressed hemp; for to dress it with a hechle, unless it were otherwise spun and wove in the country would be quite foreign to the purpose. The process of hechling is by no means so simple as it appears to be, and I can truly affirm that if a person not bred to the business, attempt to hechle flax or hemp, he will convert the greater part of it into tow; besides, different modes of dressing are necessary, according to the manufacture to which the hemp is to be applied. That part of the process therefore can be executed better and to much greater advantage in Britain. But if the instrument be in good order, and proper attention be paid to the manufacture, the hemp will be rendered so clean as, in a great measure, to supersede the use of the hechle, especially for cordage.

Although the filaments of the plantain tree are naturally large, yet they are divisible, and may therefore by dressing be adapted to the manufacture of the finest fabrics, perhaps, to which flax & Cotton can be applied. The division of the filaments however would be prejudiced in the manufacture of Cordage; for it appears from an experiment of Count Rumfords, that the agglutination of the fibres greatly increases their strength.

Directions for making the Cramp

Take a plank 6 ft long, 1 ft wide x 2 in thick; set one end 2 ft deep in the ground, and apply a brace before to keep it steady: cut a notch on the top 6 in deep x 8 in wide; notch the two upright half an inch wide, to admit the jaws, which must be made of hardwood; the lower one 12, the upper 20 in long. The lower is fixed; the upper is moveable on a pin at one end, and has a weight suspended at the other which may be increased or diminished at pleasure. The upright in which the upper jaw turns on the pin, may have a mortice, five inches long, in place of a notch; and two inches may be cut off from the other upright. The jaws are half an inch thick and two inches wide, brought to an edge where they meet, which must be slightly serrated. If the jaws be made of steel, a quarter of an inch in thickness will be sufficient

Process for preparing the Hemp

1. Cut the Plantain stems into lengths of four feet. 2. Separate the coats of which the stems are composed, and split the outercoats into ribbons about an inch and a half wide. 3. Separate the internal parts of the ribbons with a wooden knife, then 4. Draw them through the crample till the filaments are clean. 5 Hang them to dry in the sun as soon as possible. When the Hemp is thoroughly dry it should be plaited into pillets of about half a pound, and tied up into bundles of twenty pounds each.

From Experiments tried on the Hemp made from the plantain tree fibre which was manufactured into rope at her Majesty's Dockyards, Port Pirgal, the following results were obtained

Hemp pin-thread inch rope, broke by the weight of	6 cwt	1 qr	14 lb	The specimens were made of the same size as the Hemp rope.
Doctor Wells specimen	6	2	0	
Specimen from the Parish of St Andrew	6	1	0	
Ditto Portland	4	2	0	
Ditto St George	3	2		

It appears also from several experiments that the inside fibres are stronger than the outside, but spun together have a good average strength. The Hemp incorporates freely with Tar, and its goodness depends on completely evaporating the sap, otherwise the least fermentation speedily impairs its strength: it cannot therefore be too thoroughly dried before it is packed for use or exportation.

p 72. Musa paradisiaca. Green stem, wedding spadix made flowers permanent.

Root extensive, round, solid watery bulb, dusky on the outside, white within. Stem soft, 15 or 20 ft high very straight, quite simple, round, smooth, fungous, watery, lamellated. The lamellæ convoluted, each ending in long channelled embracing petioles, imbricate at the base. The lower part of the stem is the thickest, in good soil often a foot in diameter, diminishing gradually to the top where the leaves come out on every side. These are often 8 ft long & from 2 to 3 ft broad, with a strong fleshy midrib, and a great number of transverse veins running from the midrib to the borders. The leaves are thin and tender so that they are generally torn by the wind

Lovegoys Hotel 25th Feb. 1867. The two preceding pages were written yesterday morning, and I now for the first time have a few minutes leisure to add another page in my usual desultory manner with the hurtle of a crowd around me. I fear that many things will escape my recollection, and shall therefore set down each thought as it rises in my mind to record it with my pen. In speaking of the Agaves & Yuccas I did not allude to our indigenous species of the genus: their habits however are well known, and from the extent to which they are spreading on our Northern Plates, it is very desirable to add every species of any practical utility. Hence I name especially the Yucca superba mentioned in the Report in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.

With respect to the Phormium tenax I am doubtful under what section to place it relative to its habits of growth. In Norfolk Island it is said to grow still more luxuriantly than in New Zealand and in other localities. Lock distinctly asserts that there are two well marked species or varieties in New Zealand, and my impression is that in both Islands the flaxen or flag, propagates itself in the woods, as does the Bromelia Pita in the woods of Sandy Spring of Government Cacao - Ti Palmes. I have seen the first wild pineapple falling up the interwoven below the immense trees of Mahogany.

Hence for practical purposes you will perceive that two subdivisions may be made in each section viz 1 Arid soils, a sunny is shady. 2. Humid soils, a sunny is shady.

For marshy, miry, swampy, humid soils

Musa Abaca: M. ornata; M. coccinea: M. rosacea, and all to which property may have been applied the vague specific term of M. textilis. There is one species in Batavia with fruit which contains germinable seeds, and under the name of Chinese Banana the same or another has been acclimated in Louisiana as high as Baton Rouge. It ripens its fruit at New Orleans in July, and continues bearing till frost in the fall. During the winter the outer lamina of the stem alone are killed, it continues propagating itself by its roots to as to become a nuisance in Gardens. The lamina contain useful fibres; and if all events by passing them between rollers the outer lamina will form straps for matting similar to that which envelopes Clover brought from the U.S. As these lamina are merely expanded sheathing petioles I extend the epithet fibraceus to the fibres extracted from them. At one Period Dr Mitchell was induced to believe that the fibraceous fibres called Sisal Hemp were extracted from Species of Bethonica under the name of Persoon's Synopsis, which by the by I have never seen. At all events it is advisable to examine the stalks of all species of Musa of Bethonica, of Strelitzia & of Ravenala. Should the lamina of the stalks of the species of the latter genera prove to contain valuable fibres, they will have the additional merit of being propagable by seeds, i.e. if my recollection is correct. In relation to the hemp like fibres obtained from species of Musa I enclose you a sheet with four pages copied by me from the books wherein mention is made of

Among the Palms growing in marshy spots I particularly call your attention to the Ticu Palm of Brazil, as even the Indolent Brazilian avail themselves of the fibres of its leaves. Walsh gives its Botanical name Bactris acanthocarpus. The stone of its fruit resembles a cocoanut in miniature, and hence is sold in the markets of Rio Janeiro under the name of Ticu Coco or Coco-ticu. If you can get a bushel more or less and send them immediately to New York, I shall be very grateful and all expenses will be cheerfully paid. The Gomuty Palm of Sumatra & the Borassus Gomutus of Linnæus yields a black horsehair like fibre called Ejoo; Iju, Arenga and grows well in swampy woods. It was considered the best substitute for Black Hemp discovered by Dr Roxburgh, and was introduced into the English U.S. by the East India Company.

The Mauritia flexuosa of the inundated Delta of the Orinoco, called Moriche Palm, Muriche palm &c is also exceedingly valuable - so much so that the Padre Gumilla calls it the Tree of Life of the Guarauno Indians. Its leaves are very valuable, both entire, for Matting, and chopped for thread, cordage, clothes.

As my page is exhausted, I will with your permission, address you again before your departure should it not occur before I reach Washington.

Very respy H Perrine

19. "That your Memorialist most respectfully solicits the especial attention of Congress to his numerous communications on the propagation of fibrous leaved plants, and the production of foliaceous fibres in Florida and in all the Southern States, in which he has shown that they are, all, hardy productive perennial plants, which profitably propagate themselves on sandy, stony & swampy surfaces in the sun and in the shade; that their fibrous leaves, produced in any soil and situation with the least care and cultivation, may be cut in any weather and at every season of the year; that these freshly cut leaves, may be immediately manufactured into excellent paper at so cheap a price, that it will become as important an auxiliary to popular education as the Printing press itself; that these living leaves of perennial Endogenous plants, will yield their fibrous contents in the shortest possible time with the simplest possible preparation, as their foliaceous fibres are extracted from the green leaves by simple scraping only; that immediately after the mechanical separation, these parrallel longitudinal fibres, are ready for baling exportation or manufacture; that these fresh foliaceous fibres (so great is their individual strength, elasticity, and length,) may be instantly wrought, untwisted, into very cheap forms and fabrics, for which the unspun, cortical fibres of Hemp and Flax, are entirely unserviceable; that moreover these foliaceous fibres are so much cheaper lighter, stronger, longer, more elastic and more durable than Cortical fibres, that they can be spun into thread twine and cordage, and woven into cloths finer than Cambric and coarser than Canvas, which will become superior substitutes for similar fabrics of Flax & Hemp, for the general consumption of mankind: that furthermore many of said fibrous leaved plants form excellent Hedges for themselves and for other objects of cultivation: that the entire leaves of many species constitute the best materials for the simplest manufactures of the cheapest possible matting, bagging, and other envelopes of merchandise: for the really domestic manufactures, or Farm, Family & Female Manufactures of hats bonnets, &c, by an innocent, independent, and rural population: that hence the Propagation of fibrous leaved plants will form a more distinguished epoch in the agricultural prosperity of our Southern States than the invention of the Cotton Gin, that the Production of foliaceous fibres will create still more beneficial revolutions in the manufactures and Commerce of all civilized nations than has yet been effected by the cultivation of Capsular fibres; and that therefore their introduction to the intelligent industry of our free institutions should be effectually favored by the Statesmen of our Nation, and by the Philanthropists of the world!!!

New York May 21: 1855

My Dear Sir

During my stay at Washington Dr. Monroe of the late Japan Expedition placed in your charge as I learn and without my knowledge the botanical specimens collected during the cruise —

I am well aware that for purposes of examination and report they cannot be in abler hands, but I am desirous of keeping my collection together, to be deposited in such way as the Navy Department may direct —

If however you are disposed to examine them, and furnish a synopsis for publication in the appendix of the narrative of the cruise together with other scientific papers now in progress of preparation I should be much pleased — though it is proper to remark, that the government has

Professor Asa Gray
Harvard University
Cambridge
Mass

made no provision for remuneration for such services. —

Should you decline this perhaps inconvenient task, I shall be obliged if you will forward the specimens to me at the Bible House New York, Corner of 8th Street & 4th Avenue & Adams Express —

May I ask the favour of an reply to this Communication

Most Truly & Respectfully
Yrs obt Svt

Lt Cmdr & Japan Expedition

New York June 1st 1855

My Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of the 26th ult. received yesterday on my return from Washington, I may remark, that Doctor Monroe had no authority to place the plants to which you refer beyond my disposal nor was he employed by the Dept. of the Interior on his appointment from the U.S. the Navy, and the various collections of the Japan Expedition are to be retained in my charge until the narrative of the cruise is published when they will be subject to the disposal of the Navy Department.

I should be most happy if you could find time to describe them and of course that you should retain duplicates of those you might desire for yourself

Prof. Asa Gray
Harvard University
Cambridge

Lukanam. and if you have to consent to do so. your paper would be in time for publication with others in the appendix of my narrative six months hence —

I should fear not be able to undertake the task you kindly oblige me by forwarding the specimens to me at this place by Adams Exp Co — Though I shall regret that they may not have perfected ~~though~~ under your well known scientific examination

Most Respectfully
Your Obt Svt
M C Perry

Please address
Commodore M C Perry
Japan Expedition office
Bible Building
Corner of 8th Street & 4th Avenue
New York

New York
Nov 3d 1855

Dear Sir

My narrative of the Expedition to Japan is now in the press, and we shall soon be ready for the appendix. May I therefore ask the favour of you to inform me whether you have had time to examine the collection of botanical specimens which you rec'd from Doctor Morrow

Most respectfully
Your obt Svt

M. C. Perry

Prof Asa Gray
Harvard University
Cambridge
Mass

New York Nov 9th 1855

My Dear Sir

I have had the pleasure of receiving your note of the 5th inst informing me that you had already examined a portion of the plants collected by Dr Morrison and that you would "soon be able to determine and complete the examination" with this intelligence I am much gratified

It would certainly be desirable to have your paper by the middle of next month —

Respectfully & truly Yours

Asa Gray

Prof Asa Gray
Harvard University
Cambridge

New York Dec. 17th 1855

My Dear Sir

I have this moment rec'd your letter of the 14th in and regret that circumstances have prevented your making proof "with the examination of the whole collection of Japanese "plants in my (your) Custody" and that you had rec'd a letter from Dr Morrow requesting you to hand over the M.S. when ready to him –

I have in a former letter informed you of the relative position of Dr Morrow in the Japan Expedition He was sent by the Navy Dept to join my Command for the purpose of collecting agricultural information, not as a botanist, of which branch of science he knew but little, and was rated a Master mate –

The few specimens in your possession were collected by him and others, and were by me placed in his charge to take to the United States, in the Store Ship ~~Supply~~ Lexington together with some living plants – They were collected and preserved by my orders, and sent to the Sec'y of the Navy by me as public property in a public vessel, and consequently no more belonged to Dr Morrow than to you, or myself –

The transfer to you was made, without my knowledge and at the instance I believe of Prof Henry from whom if I recollect aright I first heard of there being in your possession. If therefore

You do not consider yourself at liberty to send them to me, as the person in charge of all the other specimens of Nat. History, and as I intend understood, I trust you will forward them to the Sec. of the Navy and inform me of the fact —

It will be a source of sincere regret to me that I shall not have the advantage of your assistance in the way I had hoped, the expedition to Japan was of a strictly naval character, having no scientific corps attached to it, and what little was done in the way of scientific researches, was accomplished by the gratuitous services of the officers of the ships, who could do no more than to collect materials for the examination and interest of qualified savans at home.

The general orders of the Navy Dept. required that all journals, notes, collections &c should be sent to me for the use of the Govt. and I cannot see how Dr Morrow who with all others came under the requirements of the rule, can lay claim to the collection however small or indifferent it may be, and which he only performed a part in ~~collecting~~ bringing it together —

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obt Svt
[illegible]

Prof Asa Gray
Cambridge
Mass

New York Jan 14th 1856

Dear Sir

It is now nearly a month since I wrote you last, in respect to the botanical specimens which were placed in your hands by Doctor Morrow at the suggestion of Prof. Henry of Washington. To that letter I have received no answer, and am still ignorant of your course as to their disposal.

Being engaged in a public work, the progress of which has been delayed in consequence of not having received the paper which was promised to me some time since, I shall be obliged if you will inform me at your earliest convenience what course you intend to take in respect to this matter.

If the plants had been in my possession, they could have

been examined in this City long before this. I have already remarked that they are not private property but belong to the Government and however trifling in ~~value~~ importance are nevertheless valued by me

Dear Sir

Respectfully
Yr obt Servt

Lt. E. Fox

Prof Asa Gray
Harvard University
Cambridge
Mass

Cambridge, June 9. 1856.

Sir,

In reply to your enquiry in your favor of the 7th. inst, I have only to refer you to my replies to your two last preceding letters. In them I stated, if I rightly remember, that I had applied to Dr. Morrow (the person who placed the collection of dried plants in question in my custody, & who claimed to be the proprietor of it,) for leave to forward the collection to you; also for leave to deliver to you for publication a report that I might prepare upon the specimens; & that both these requests were refused.

Having at the time fully informed you of the circumstances under which this collection remains in my hands willing custody, & having also, if I do not greatly misremember, taken the liberty to suggest to you the very obvious course of applying to the authority which employed Dr. Morrow, & whose orders he could not but obey, & which could require him to deliver the collection you claim, I now I am surprised that you should repeat an enquiry to me which is based on the supposition that it is I & not your common official superior, who is to decide a claim contested between yourself & Dr. Morrow, & which would seem to imply that I could with honor or with legal impunity turn over to one claimant what has been placed in my charge by the other.

I need not now repeat that (I think that) obvious propriety required that a Report on this collection should be published in

New York, June, 1st 1856.

Sir.

May I ask to be informed at your earliest convenience, of your determination in respect to the Botanical specimens belonging to the Japan Expedition, which have been retained in your possession during the last year.

The appendix to my Report is about going to press.

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt

M. C. Perry

Professor Gray.

Harvard University
Cambridge Mass.

Your work upon the Japan Expedition, & that I should have before this time, and most cheerfully (although in the midst of the most arduous & pressing labors) have prepared such a report & forwarded it to you, along with the specimens themselves, had I received leave to do so. Such leave having been refused (I think unwisely), I have laid the collection entirely aside, determined that I will not even indirectly have anything to do with a controverted matter.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servant

(signed) Asa Gray

To Commodore
M. C. Perry Esq.
U. S. N.
New York.

New York June 18th 1856.

Sir:

Your letter of the 9th inst, has been received. In reply I can only refer to your previous communications, especially to those of May 26th, June 6th, and Nov 5th 1855, and the one from me of the 17th of December of same year; in that of mine you will find the following paragraphs: "I have in a former letter informed you of the relative position of Dr Morrow in the Japan Expedition. He was sent by the Navy Dept to join my command for the purpose of collecting agricultural information, and not as a Botanist, of which branch of science he knew but little; and was rated on the books as Master Mate. The few specimens in your possession, were collected by him and others, and were by me placed in his charge to be taken to the United States in the Store Ship Lexington, together with some living plants; they were collected and preserved by my orders, and sent to the Navy Dept at Washington by me, as public

property, and in a public vessel, and consequently no more belonging to Dr Morrow, than they do to you or myself.

The transfer to you was made without my knowledge, and at the instance I belive, of Prof. Henry, from whom, if I recollect right, I first heard of their being in your possession. If therefore you do not consider yourself at liberty to send them to me, (as hitherto understood) as the person in charge of all the other specimens of Nat'l History, I trust you will forward them to the Secretary of the Navy, and give me notice of the fact."

If you had forwarded the specimens to me, or to the Navy Dept. as therein suggested I should have been able to give them the disposition required by the resolutions of Congress. But as matters now stand it will probably be impossible for me to do so. I shall not ~~address~~ trouble you again on the subject, or comment on the tenor of your communications; but shall send a transcript of the essential part of our correspondence to the Secretary of the Navy simply remarking that with reference to the specimens of other branches of Nat'l History, collected by persons connected with the Japan Expedition, I have had no difficulty in obtaining the requisite assistance from scientific persons in preparing the appendix of my report upon those especial subjects, assistance rendered in fact necessary, by my want of sufficient knowledge in those departments of science.

Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
&c, &c, &c

Prof. Asa Gray
Harvard University
Cambridge Mass.

Note – The Botanical specimens were chiefly collected by S. Wells Williams Esq Chief Interpreter and Drs Green and Fahs of the Navy.

Draft of reply

Cambridge. 20th June, 1856.

Sir

I have to acknowledge your favor of the 18th inst., and to say that I can have no objection to your forwarding a transcript of our correspondence to the Secretary of the Navy.

I should think that he cannot fail to gather from it the essential facts of the case, which I had hoped would be equally clear to your mind, — namely — that I have had no disposition to keep the collection in question from your hands, nor to dispute your claim to

it. I have only asked that you should procure an order for ~~their~~ its delivery from the person to whom I am responsible for it, so as to discharge my liability; — an order which from your statement of your claim one would suppose ~~you~~ there could be ~~have~~ no difficulty in procuring; and which, if placed under similar circumstances of conflicting claims, I am confident you yourself would have insisted on.

To a seeming intimation ~~in your~~ at the close of your letter that I have declined to render you scientific assistance, I would reply by referring you to my earlier letters, which show my readiness to afford any assistance in my power, and to a later communication which informed you how my intentions, in this respect, were frustrated, by Dr Morrow's refusing me permission to furnish you with a report on these specimens. You surely could not expect me to do it notwithstanding such refusal; ~~under these circumstances~~ I was holding the collection subject to Dr. Morrow's orders.

~~I was aware that the botanical collection was principally made by my early friend S. Wells Williams, Esq. or under his instructions, and it was mainly on that account that I was induced to take the collection in charge.~~

Respectfully Your obdt. Servant

Asa Gray

Com. M. C. Perry
U.S.N.
Newport

St. Louis April 24th 1857

Dear Sir

About the time of the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. I found [illegible] letter from Washington a letter from the Secretary of State [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ing some letters [illegible] these [illegible] which you had proposed on [illegible] Japan [illegible] that I [illegible] to the State Department in [illegible] with some other papers of [illegible] dispose [illegible] it [illegible] in my report.

I think [illegible] a [illegible] of future [illegible] of Sitars [illegible] falls into my possession [illegible] to Stone's [illegible] to complete the [illegible] as soon as practicable. He has just finished the printing of a description of the birds of [illegible] collection by Geo. L. [illegible] of Philada and is now engaged on a paper of [illegible] description [illegible] which is to be [illegible] description [illegible] by Dr. [illegible] to the [illegible].

by papers.

Fortunately therefore, it [illegible] protest [illegible] be too late to introduce [illegible] in order [illegible] before the commencement of such subject in papers on both [illegible] have a question [illegible] them to [illegible] Department [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] of state.

[illegible] by [illegible] refusal to [illegible] requested. [illegible] letter to [illegible] the press after [illegible] tion of [illegible] papers on Thursday, [illegible] be determined [illegible] the [illegible] on letting [illegible] publication or [illegible]

Yours [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hon. [illegible]
[illegible]

P. S. It is proper to say, that it will be impossible to publish the diary or journal of Dr Thorrow sent to me by the State Department and received with your papers as there will not be time or suitable space in the volume for its insertion and I have so stated in my letter to the Dept. of State, — I mention the circumstance to you lest it might be considered indispensable that all the papers should be printed together.

Yours, C. P.

New York May 18. 1837

My dear Sir

I have rec.d and transmitted your note of the 13th inst. to Mr Wendell the public printer.

I shall have great pleasure in transmitting a copy of my entire report, when completed, as well to yourself as to Profs Harvey and Sullivant & others, with additional copies of the 2d & 3d volumes, to yourself.

The 1st & 3d volumes, for you will be forwarded immediately.

Respectfully
& truly yours
Ad. D. Henry

Prof A. Gray
Cambridge
Mass.

Peters

Hamilton College Oneida
Clinton, N.Y., 1858. Nov. 29.

Dear Sir,

You know well this place, which is now my home, and I need not describe it, with the free and lofty hills around, beautiful still in the bleakness of winter. What I take liberty to-day of addressing you for, is in behalf of our Library. The College has very little funds to spend for the library, and in an isolated place like this the want of many books is seriously felt. Now, can you not make the American Academy give a set of their Memoirs (the New Series) to the College Library? I found here only two or three volumes of the older Memoirs; but it is only since two or three years, that more attention is paid (under the care of Professor Upson) to bring the collection up to the times. There are many good prospects just now, suggesting the hope that this College will rise anew from a certain Lethargy, into which, it seems, it had fallen. We have got a very able and energetic President, and at his inauguration, on the 4th of this month, there was a great gathering of older graduates, with whom the future of the institution

institution enthusiastically was taken into consideration. — The observatory, which I have charge of, is small but peaceful, — I should be glad if you would come and inspect it next summer.

Please remember me kindly to Mrs. Gray, and believe me

Sincerely Yours respectfully

C. H. F. Peters

Dr. Asa Gray

Cambridge

Moulton Ala
Oct 1. 1851

Prof Asa Gray

My Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you very cordially for your obliging favor, of the 11th Sept ult. in reply to my note of 23rd June last. For the eminent services you have rendered Botanical Science in this country, you merit and no doubt enjoy the admiration of all its friends.

My information upon any of the various branches of botanical knowledge is but slight. Nevertheless I venture to send you, herewith, a Catalogue of our indigenous Trees, with which I am acquainted, and which grow sufficiently large, in this latitude, (about 34° 30'), to be of some economical use. Appended also is a partial list of our Bushes & Shrubs, omitting Vines & Briars. The number of Species is likewise given, with the Common Conversational names, in use here, and probably throughout the South west, among Farmers & Woodsmen.

The Catalogue of Trees will be found, I think, nearly or quite Complete; but the Species in some instances may fall short of the actual numbers. I have endeavored to mention those only that I have observed. If possibly, I could serve you by rendering it more perfect, I would gladly attempt it.

I would esteem it quite a signal kindness to obtain copies of the botanical Memoirs you mention — P. Fundleriana; P. Lindheimeriana, & P. Wrightiana. Indeed, I would be glad to procure all your own & Dr Torry's publications on the Botany of the United States.

I was led to suppose that you were engaged on a Monograph of Phloxes, from a remark of Dr Torry in his Appendix to Lieut. Emory's Report of 1848, p. 147.

Fortunately, I procured the 3rd ed. of your very excellent "Text-Book". It was sent me, through the mail, by Geo P. Putnam of N. York. It is delightfully printed & is, in every way, a Sterling Book. Other copies of it have been procured by some of my friends here, & it is deservedly much & highly praised. I have also procured, in like manner, all the Flora of N. America yet published, & the 1 & 2 vols of the Genera Illustrata. They are both very excellent, & I much regret their suspension: particularly the Genera, before the "Leguminosa" were all given. Could not the aid of the "Smithsonian Institute" be procured to finish them?

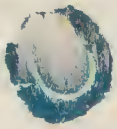
In the 1 vol of the Flora of N. Amer. — Desmodium — page 359 no 5. the 7th Edition of "Eaton's Manual" is quoted — When can That edition of Prof Eaton's work be procured? I have written both to N. York & Cincinnati for it; and the Book Sellers seem to think it is out of print. They are ignorant of any but the first editions. Is Prof. Eaton still living?

I have desired Mr Putnam to put me down as a subscriber to both The Flora & Genera; and should Dr Chapman publish a Flora of the Southern United States, as you intimate he probably intends, I would be glad to get it. At the same time, I am of opinion, that such a work written by yourself would be much more likely to attract public attention & be successful.

I venture to send you, by mail, with this, a small peice of a singular vegitable substance, the name of which I would like to know. In trenching my garden, it was found imbedded in the Clay wholly disconnected with any thing else, about 18 inches below the surface soil. When first dug up, it was quite soft & easily cut with a spade or knife — internally, it was very white & somewhat farinaceous in appearance, & externally, it resembled an old oak root, eight or nine inches long. It was then perfectly free from cracks or clefts and full of moisture. I have seen other specimens of it as large as a yam potato, & not unlike them in form. It is vulgarly called "Indian-bread". It was terete-angled, somewhat acute at both ends, about 8 inches long, & 1 inch in diameter at the middle. I have seen specimens much more globose, & above 4 inches in diameter. I can send you other portions, if you wish them. I have known it to be eaten with impunity. It is found most frequently in recently cleared new lands, where the soil is rich & dry, imbedded in the Clay — Very sincerely & respectfully

Thos M. Peters

P.S. As I write without previous introduction or reference, it may not be indelicate to mention, that I am but a very humble amateur botanist, a lawyer, by profession, & a graduate of the University of Alabama. By the way, is Endlicher's Genera completed – is it wholly in Latin, – how many vols, and is it worth buying?



Prof. Asa Gray
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala
Nov. 16. 1851

Dr. Asa Gray

My Dear Sir. your esteemed favor of 20th Oct ult. reached me, by due course of mail, as did also the highly interesting Memoirs & other parcels sent with it — all were in excellent order. And the only return I can now make for such a kindness, is the expression of my hearty thanks. I looked thro' the Memoirs and other papers sent, with very great pleasure, and then submitted them to some friends, who also delight in such things. They were equally well pleased with them as myself. The Chloris is not only a fine specimen of botanical criticism, but quite beautiful in its artistic execution — And if I should find fault with it at all, it would be, because there are not an hundred Decades, instead of one. In truth I esteem the whole series excellent.

The Catalpa, I think, is wild in this state: at least in the mountainous parts of this section of it: At any rate I have met with it in localities which would justify this opinion — localities far removed from Cultivation and far away in the wild woods. The Catalpa, like the Dirca palustris, in this region, is found on the banks of our mountain streams, which flow out of the hills that separate the waters of the Warrior & the Tennessee Valley. And I see no sufficient reason to suppose that the one is indigenous & the other introduced. Besides the Catalpa looks at home where it is found. Yet for the sake of accuracy I will re-examine the matter next Spring & report to you the result. For Science is Truth developed and systematically arranged, and blunders even in trifles should not be permitted to mar it.

I do not remember to have met with but one Fraxinus in this vicinity; tho' doubtless there are several others in this state — I think that al=

luded to in the Catalogue I sent you, is the Acuminata of Eaton's Manual, and the Americana of your Bot. of N. U. States. Tho' I have not examined it since I obtained your work.

I greatly regret that I cannot now send you Specimens of the Phloxes of this part of Alabama. But I have no suitable specimens prepared at present, and as the flowering season is over, they cant now be obtained. You shall however have them next Spring, if I am able to prepare them, as early as they can be procured. Phloxes are here abundantly scattered thro the woods, & in great variety & beauty. There are at least eight in this vicinity, that I have observed, and which I think are distinct species — Some are snow-white, some ivory-white, some purple, and of almost of every variety of red & crimson — Some, in leaf growth & flower are scarcely distinguishable from the P. Drummondii — Some with smooth (glabrous) leaves, some with rough, & some almost evergreen — They bloom among our earliest blossoms in the spring & latest in the fall — and are scattered from the tops of the mountain hills to the rocks in the streams. But they do not accord very satisfactorily with Prof Eaton's descriptions in his Manual — indeed the Manual does not decyphem them, and I have nothing else to refer to. I therefore feel great uncertainty about their specific names. I have a friend — a most indefatigable Flower hunter & a respectable botanist, who assures me that he once found a yellow Phlox in this County. He visited the locality last Spring, but its season had passed, & we did not find it. I gave him no credit for his skill and told him he had mistaken a Lithospermum Canescens (Batschia) for a Phlox. But after becoming well acquainted with the characters of both these flowers, he insists that it was a veritable Phlox as yellow as a Lithospermum Canescens — (possibly it was an Erysimum Arkansanum?) Yet I am still incredulous; because the series of colors, prevailing in the Phlox, is scarcely such as justifies the expectation of a yellow flower. But my friend promises to keep the locality well visited next spring & if he finds it again, will take me to it.

I very much hope you will find it convenient to print the balance of the 2 vol of the Flora this winter, so that it may be had next Spring — thus far it is a most excellent work.

I have mailed a portion of the Puckahoe to Rev Mr Curtis, saying in my letter to him, that I have ventured to do, upon your suggestion. After I wrote you I discovered that the substance mentioned is referred to by Dr Darlington in his Agricultural Botany (p. 244) under his Obs on Tuber, by this name. Mr Webster also has the word in his Dictionary. But I have always heard the word Puckahoe applied, in the south west, in quite a different sense — it is somewhat synonymous with Hoosier, i.e. a rude fellow. I have thought it an Indian word, probably from Virginia or N. Carolina — & some of these Indian words, when translated, are the quintessence of blackguardism. Tho it may not be so with this —

It will afford me pleasure always, to answer any inquiries you may think fit to make; but at the same time, do not think that I could permit you to harass yourself in replying to mine, unless it may prove useful to science or agreeable to yourself.

Sincerely thanking you for your kindness, I remain with great respect. Very Truly yours

Thos M Peters

pre-Paid

Prof. Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala
July 29. 1852

Prof A. Gray

My dear Sir. Your esteemed favor of the 29th June last is rec'd. The Psoralia stipulata which it contained came without injury. It is quite distinct from P. eglandulosa. If it is to be found in this section of the country, it has escaped my notice.

I inclose the only specimens I have on hand, of Fraxinus. It is the F. americana of your very excellent compendium, Bot. of N. States, 373. and the F. acuminata of Eaton & Wright's Man 247. I believe there are two others in this region, but I have not recently met with them: yet I have a botanical friend who is much abroad in the woods than my leisure allows of, who informs me that he has met two other species, of which I will procure the fruit if to be had. I find there is a disposition in the leaves of the ash when young to increase the size of its leaflets very much. They are twice, and sometimes thrice as broad & twice as long

as they are afterwards, when the tree becomes more mature. And I think it quite likely that it is on this disposition that Eaton & Wright, quoting Walter, found their varieties F. longifolia, F. latifolia & F. sub-pubescens of the Fraxinus pubescens. (p. 247. Man. Bot.): when in truth the varieties are not permanent.

As soon as I can procure any other specimens I will send them.

I have recently been reading Prayer's "Botanique Cryptogamique", which I procured upon the recommendation of your very excellent friend Mr Curtis of S. Car. and find Cryptogams exceedingly curious and interesting. In the Preface to your Botany of N. States p. vi. & note you refer to a publication of the Lichens by Mr Tuckerman, that was likely to be made by the Amer. acad. of Arts & Sciences — Has it ever been done? and where could it be procured, if published? I should very much like to get an English work on American Cryptogams. So much as is given in the Bot. of the N. States, on this series of Plants is all the English work that I am acquainted with, save Eaton & Wright's Man. 8th edition.

I received your article, contributed to the Journal of Science — for which I am much obliged to you, but with very little prospect of repaying you in kind. Nevertheless there is one species of reward that your eminent and active services, rendered to Botanical Science on this Continent have already attained — they have placed your name primus inter pares among our native botanists.

It will always afford me very great pleasure to hear from you and have the benefit of your suggestions, but at the same time I hope you will only devote so much of your leisure to me as may be perfectly convenient.

Very respectfully & Very truly yours
Thos M. Peters

Moulton, Ala.
Sep. 13. 1852

Dr A. Gray.

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th ultimo is recd. As ever it afforded me much pleasure to hear from you.

The seeds of F. Americana, inclosed in your letter, came safely. They are quite distinct from those I sent you, of F. Viridis. I thank you for them and the correction of my error. But the Fraxini seem to approach by such subtle differences, that one of my profession might be easily excused for over looking them; for De minimis non curat lex, is law with us. And indeed unless Lambert's F. Lanceolata is Michaux's F. viridis, I have no description of the F. Viridis: It is not mentioned in Eaton & Wright's Manual, nor in your more excellent Botany of the N. States except as a Synonym of F. Lanceolata, of Lambert.

Since my last, I have procured some other seeds of Fraxinus, which seem to differ slightly from those sent before — F. viridis. I inclose a small parcel, with two leaves of the same tree. In general appearance it very much resembles the F. viridis, yet on closer inspection, the leaves are broader, less serrate & with longer petioles. Possibly it is F. pubescens of Walter? I send also two leaves of the F. viridis for yr inspection.

Mr. Tuckerman's Book on Lichens, together with a very kind letter from him, were duly recd. I wrote in reply to his letter several days ago. I would be very much pleased to get his assistance in naming and ascertaining the lichens of this vicinity. I have some in readiness to send, when I shall hear from him again. I have found your excellent friend Rev. M. A. Curtis of S. Car. exceedingly ready and learned in this Department of Botany. But I hesitate much to trouble him as often as I desire assistance: though he urges me to do so.

When will 2d vol. of the Flora of N. A. be finished and published? and when will the other volumes be begun?

I have met with no other Phloxes since my last — though I have seen at least three others, that I have noticed to you.

Very truly & respectfully yours

Wm M Peters

Moulton Ala
Feb. 3. 1853

My Dear Sir:

Your very excellent favor of the 7th ult is rec'd. And in reply I furnish you with such information touching the Trichomanes as I think may be of use to you.

In July last my attention was first attracted to the form of T. radicans which I first sent to Mr Curtis & he to you. It was in this State, in Hancock Co, about Twenty five miles south of this place that I first happened to notice it. I procured a few specimens, and on my return home, inclosed some of them to Rev. Mr Curtis & gave others to my friend Beaumont, who subsequently sent them to you. Our attention being thus called to it, Mr Beaumont & myself, afterwards in Dec last, found other Specimens, which I sent to you, at the same time suggesting that it was a Loxsoma. These were found near Mountain Home in this County. And on the 8th of Jan ult I found a third form in Hancock Co. Ala on Sect. 9 of Township 9 of Range 8 (west). This last, I sent to you in my letter of the 12th Jan ult, suggesting at the same time that it was a Hymenophyllum. But Mr Curtis says it is a form of T. radicans & not a Hymenophyl.

And from examinations since made, I have no doubt that the first & second forms somewhat abound along the rocky Cliffs that over-hang the small Streams which fall into the Sipsey River & its branches in this County;

Hancock & Walker, in this State. I have only found them on the under surface of sheltered over-hanging sand rocks in the immediate vicinity of cascades which are more or less active during the winter & spring or where the rocks are kept damp by percolation. I have only met with them in sheltered positions and warm exposures.

The third form I have thus far found only in one locality, in Hancock Co as above stated. It was found not far from the Sipsey river on an isolated rock near a waterfall, which is supplied most of the season — it grows on that side only of the rock next the waterfall, by the spray of which it is kept quite damp. It grows thickly interwoven together and covers the whole face of the rock with a thick green coat in appearance resembling the specimens heretofore sent in my letter of the 12th ult. Though I have as yet found but one locality, yet I have but little doubt that there are others, & also specimens of greater maturity & perfection.

I will leave no reasonable exertions untried to procure you an acceptable suite of specimens of all three, but it may be two weeks or more before I have the leisure to devote to them. Were they nearer to me they should be prepared immediately. Some of them are, by the only accessible route, quite thirty five miles distant, and all from ten to twenty. But I will make the trip with pleasure as soon as my leisure & the weather will permit. Indeed it has only been engagements which did not admit of postponement & bad weather that has kept me away from them so long.

Franklin & Lawrence counties lie side-by-side and are quite alike in botanical as well as geological peculiarities.

I take Silliman's Journal & am always deeply interested with its Botanical notices: But my dear Sir neither Mr Beaumont nor myself nor both together, presume to have that accurate scientific acquaintance with the subject which would enable us or either of us to prepare a proper Article on Trichomanes. That could only be done as it should be done by yourself, in the style of the articles in your classic Chloris Boreali-Americana. Give us the history & learning of the whole thing, and as we say "with the authorities".

I fear I have tired you with so long a letter.

Very truly & respectfully yours
Thos M Peters

P. S.

Possibly I may desire your assistance, during the coming spring & summer, in determining some of our grasses & cognate orders — but you must not let me trouble you.

P.

Paid

Prof. Asa Gray
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala
Feb. 15. 1853

My Dear Sir

Your esteemed favor of the 28th ult in reply to my letter of the 12th of same, is just recd, with contents in good order.

I was quite glad to become acquainted with the little West-Indians you so kindly sent me. They are certainly of the same family of the small Fern which I sent you on the 12th ult, and which you seem disposed to introduce under a new name to its future scientific friends. Well, if this is the fashion, of course, it must be borne.

I take Silliman's excellent Journal. Your requests about sending living specimens of the Trichomanes in the spring shall be faithfully attended to. I send inclosed with this such Specimens as I have on hand.

Very truly respectfully yours

Thos M. Peters

Prof Asa Gray
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Prof A. Gray
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton, Ala.
March 21. 1853

My Dear Sir:

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 26th Feby ult. It reached me on the 17th Inst. At the same time I recd your article touching Trichomanes in Silliman's Journal at the same time: it is as I expected, a graceful and highly interesting notice to neophytes like myself.

I send you herewith a few additional specimens of T. Petersii, which have been collected since my last. I will forward you living specimens of both Trichomanes during the month of April, or as soon as they can be sent free of heavy frosts.

I send also some specimens for determination — nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. No 3 I recd from my friend Beaumont — it is the entire plant and he says it is phanerogamous & is oway in fruit & grows in wet places — the capsules still remain. No 4 is the leaf of a plant which I cannot or have not found in flower or fruit — leaves all radical & like the one sent — roots like Hepatica triloba, but larger — abundant in deep slaty hollows in mountain districts. I have removed it to my garden, but it dont bloom. In growth it very much resembles Hepatica Triloba, Chair. but is more robust.

Reply at your leisure & dont let me tease you with inquiries. Very truly & cordially yours

Wm M. Peters

Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts.

P. S. My friend Beaumont is no doubt quite correct, in what he says about having met with *Trichomanes radicans* in Franklin Co Ala in 1850 — I now remember that he mentioned the fact to me when I first called his attention to it. By the way your article is slightly inaccurate in locating this county in the *northeastern* part of Ala — it is rather in the "*northwestern* portion" of this state.

The description of the new Fern is admirably characteristic. I hope I shall be able to send you during the coming Summer or fall better fruiting specimens. As yet I have found but one locality where it can be had.

Yrs M. P.

Paid

Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.

Cambridge

Massachusetts

Moulton Ala
May 9. 1853

My Dear Sir:

On the 18th April ult, I took the liberty to forward you by mail two parcels of living Trichomanes, as you requested. At the same time I wrote you notifying you of the same. I hope they will reach you in good order, but yet I fear lest they may not. Should they fail; I will take pleasure in repeating the attempt until success is attained.

To day I inclose in a separate package 50 Specimens of Carex Boothiana; I regret however to say that, I fear that you will not find them as perfect or as well prepared as it would have afforded me pleasure to send them. The locality where they are found is not very convenient; and before my leisure would allow me to go for them, after the receipt of your letter requesting them, some heavy rains had fallen which injured the flowers very much. In the same package I also send some other Specimens numbered from 1 to 19 inclusive, for the convenience of reference & inquiring, which of course you will only trouble yourself about as your leisure may permit. If among them there may be any thing desirable, it would afford me pleasure to send duplicate Specimens as you may desire.

I also inclose herein what I suppose is an orchid or chimapila, but have never found it in flower — doubtless you will recognise it at once.

Very truly & respectfully yours
Thos M Peters

Prof Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge, Mass.

Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala. June 15. 1853

My Dear Sir.

Yours of the 17th May ult was rec'd on the 30th of same month, and the little Book on Ward's Case came safely with it. Professional absence from home has thus far delayed my replying and a tender of my acknowledgements for your kindness.

The little treatise is certainly a gem of its kind. At first, I scarcely thought it a subject likely to be treated with such success as to afford profit or amusement. But your recommendation, the F. R. S. appended to the Author's name and a certain classic aroma about his quotations, induced me to begin and I soon found the whole matter too fascinating to quit until it was ended. It is the Poetry of the Greenhouse exceedingly well done up. And I very much thank you for the pleasure & instruction it has afforded me. I hope a more thorough study of its philosophy may enable me to send you living and flourishing Trichomanes. I have already subjected some specimens to experiment and anticipate a triumph.

I confess, as to my blunder about the name of your excellent friend Dr Boott, and had begun to suspect a mistake before your last arrived, because of the fact that, I found his name so often quoted as an authority in Carices. To make him amends for it, I have diligently sought, but can not find any, Carex Boottiana in fruit; If however I do succeed, he shall have the benefit of my earliest triumph. C. Boottiana is tolerably abundant in our mountain regions and I may yet have the good fortune to find one in fruit; if so he shall be remembered — primum inter primos.

I do not remember to have met with either Diphylleia or with Thermopsis Caroliniana or T. fraxinifolia. I should recognize them should I see them. The first is figured in the Genera Illustrata and the others in the Flora Boreali.

If I have met with Astilbe I have confounded it with Tiarella cordifolia, which could hardly be, on account of the difference in the fruit. I will hereafter endeavor to send you specimens of Tiarella & a Heuchera that I have not felt very certain about. At present, I have no suitable specimens. Very likely, I have over-looked Astilbe, as our mountain regions are full of Saxifragaceæ, some of which I have not studied with care.

I am sorry to say that the Buckeye, Aesculus pavia — was quite out of bloom, some time before your letter arrived. Next season you shall have specimens — Deo volente. I have observed two and I think three distinct species of Aesculus in this region — Ae. pavia. — Ae. glabra — and a small shrubby bush with yellowish white flowers & smooth fruit — possibly Ae. discolor of Pursh or Ae. monostachya of Willdenow. I have not carefully examined it. It is found rather south of this.

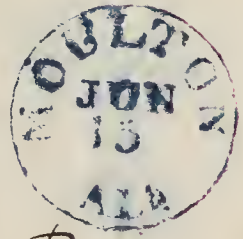
Inclosed herein I send some additional specimens — Carexes 21 & 22. — 23. 24. 25. 26, the names are indicated. No 27 is wholly unknown to me. It grows in ponds, and is, as I suspect, an orchideous parasite, growing on Callitriche verna in the water. However, in this I may be wholly mistaken. As I found but few specimens, I preferred to send them to you than to dissect them, and run the risk of finding others. The Carexes sent are rather rare.

What I suppose to be Fimbristylis as yet I have not found in bloom — if I am correct, I know a locality where it is abundant.

The duplicate Carex cherokeensis and Melica glabra you wish, I will send in another envelope.

Before taking my leave, I beg to add to my present parcel a handsome specimen of Pteris Peterson, which exhibits several fertile fronds in fine perfection. They are the best that I have seen.

Yours, very respectfully & sincerely yours
Thos M Peters



Prof. Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala
July 25th. 1853

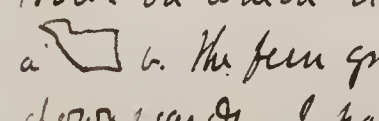
My Dear Sir:

Yours of 24 June ult was duly recd. The Tipularias are out of bloom. I will send you roots in the fall as desired — Astalbe is new to me. It very much resembles Spiræa aruncus except in bloom. Of S. aruncus, a specimen is inclosed, No 1.

I also send inclosed a few specimens of Melica as desired — but the specimens are not very good. I have no fit specimens of Carex Cherokeensis to send you. Will send them next spring.

The nos from 2 to 10 inclusive are for determination. Nos 5 & 6 grow in running water & are not in fruit or bloom.

In the present Mail I deposit a box with Trichomanes Petersii (Gray) in it, attached to the rock as it grows; it is a good specimen, and if it reaches you without injury it will grow finely in your "Ward-Case". I have been keeping a parcel in a glass jar for near 2 months, and it look quite well — If the parcel sent reaches you without being injured, wet the under side of the Rock a little, then place it in your Ward Case so that the rock may lay some what stoping, with the fronds of the fern downwards — They never grow erect. It will give you a good idea of the plant in its natural state. The rock on which it grows generally inclines in this way viz.



a b. the fern grows on the side "a" with the fronds inclining downwards. I have no doubt that it will grow in "Ward Case". Should it look a good deal schrivelled when

it reaches you, it will come to, on being inclosed in your Case & excluded from the air. I will send the other Trichomanes in the fall, if this succeeds, in the same way.

I thought No 2 was a Rhamnus, but the berry is one-seeded; and it resembles the fruit of Cordalia. I cannot make it out satisfactorily. We have also what I think is a Frangula, which has greatly puzzled me.

If I find Astilbe I will send specimens.

Answer quite at your leisure, & don't let me hard[illegible] you.

Very sincerely yours

Thos M. Peters

To

Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.
Cambridge
Mass.

Moulton Alabama
Dec 14. 1853

My dear Sir:

By the mail today I send you two packages of Tipularias. (T. discolor, Nutt.) There are above 25 of them — they all that I could find at the time; tho' not so many as you desired. I hope they will go safely and reach you in good order. I could not find them until they had begun to put up leaves. If they do not arrive in good condition I will endeavor to find others and mark their places and take them up early in the fall & send the bulbs without leaves. Possibly early in October they could be sent with much more safety than at this season.

I have made several attempts to get you some Trichomanes radicans Hk, attached to the rock on which it grows and send it; but thus far I have not succeeded in procuring a satisfactory specimen. The plant appears to be easily detatched from the rock & then soon withers — even before I can get it home. It is some fifteen or sixteen miles away where I get it and only accessible on horse back; and I find it quite difficult to get it home in good condition. I gathered some on Saturday last (10th inst), (when I went to hunt Tipularias & gathered those I send,) and tho' I carefully envelopes it in moss & brought it home in a bird-bag it is now spoiled & withered.

When I make the next attempt - I will take a tin-box with me and put it up in the woods ready for the mail on my return. From some imperfect experiments I have made with it; I have no doubt of its flourishing in a Wardean Case.

I send in this one or two things that I have not determined. Nos 1, 2 & 3. No 4 is Isopyrum biternatum? Torr & Gray, as I think. It is quite abundant here along the rocky declivities of the mountainous hills that border our mountain streams in wet shady places. No 3 is but the fruit & leaf of a plant I have not examined in flower. No 1 is very rare & I have not seen it in fruit.

Did the seeds of the Buckeye reach you safely - I hope they did. If however they failed I can send you others at any time you may wish them. There are three species of them here - One rough fruited & two smooth, but I have not examined them carefully.

Very truly & respectfully yours

Thos M. Peters

Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.
Cambridge,
Massachusetts.

P.S. Could find only part of leaf of No 3. — I add a Grass & a Clover - Nos 5 & 6.

Charge 18

Prof. Asa Gray
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala. Feb. 27. 1854

My Dear Sir.

Having recieved several favors from you of late, which remain unacknowledged, I feel that I ought not to continue longer silent, though by speaking when I have nothing to say may subject me to the penalties of the maxim makers. I thank you that you still kindly keep me in your remembrance.

The last fall was very dry and the flowers of that season scarce & common, and my engagements in my office were such as kept me from seeing such as were in bloom — poetically they were "born to blush unseen", at least by me — So that I have nothing worthy of note to communicate.

The "Epistolæ" came safely, — sweetly printed, & swiftly written. The "New Genera" from the collections of the "Exploring Expedition" was also duly received — Both highly interesting contributions to our Science, and fitly introduced to all its devotees who read that most accurate of universal languages, the Latin Tongue.

I was much gratified to learn from your last letter that you & Dr Torry were again engaged on the "Flora of North America". It is much desired that, you will be able to find time, not only, to complete the 2nd vol, but the whole work, in the fulness first contemplated. It would be an invaluable aid to our younger botanists who need such an introduction to our native woods.

I have several times made attempts to send you some living Trichomanes radicans, but find it very difficult to get it home without wilting so much as to be unfit to send. I think however, from some experiments I have been making on it, if it is boxed up in the woods when first gathered & securely enveloped in oiled or waxed paper so as to exclude the air & prevent exhaustion by evaporation, that it can be sent fresh & safely in a growing state. I kept some for near two months, last summer, in a large glass jar & it remained green & looked well, but in a few hours after it was taken out, it began to wither — I have but little doubt that it will grow well in a Wardean Case — It is however more obstinate of cultivation than the Trichomanes Petersii. As soon as I feel that I have succeeded in managing it, I will send you some of it, for your Ward Case — And along with it I can send you two or three other small Ferns, as the Asplenium pinnatifidum, Nutt. & A. Montanum, Willd, which are quite handsome & occupy but small space — if you have not already got them.

Having nothing rare, I send a few commoner things —

No 1. Pontederia Cordata, L.
2 Euphorbia (pitted seed in red paper)
3 Eleocharis quadrangulata R. Brown.
4 (grass)
5 (sent before)

I have not been able to find No 5 in fruit — It is very sweet scented when in bloom — I hope to be able yet ~~to be able~~ to find more perfect specimens.

How does your Trichomanes Petersii, do, in your Ward Case? Does it live and grow? Did the Tipularias live? I can still get you a few more, if needed. I can also send you Lycopodium inundatum L. I think it is, which looks handsomely growing, if you should desire it. The Eleocharis is small — commonly it is 3 feet or more high. With Cordial esteem very truly yours

Thos M Peters

Prof. Asa Gray, M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton. Ala. April 18. 1854

My Dear Sir.

Yours of the 23rd March ult has been several days rec'd. I have delayed my answer only until I could send along with it the ferns promised heretofore - To day I mailed you a tin box containing the ferns, that is Trichomanes radicans, Asplenium pinnatifidum, Nutt A. montanum, Willd. Lycopodium inundatum Linn. & a Goodyera pubescens R.B. (I suppose) as I have not seen it in bloom. Lindley

They were all fresh & green when inclosed, and were gathered yesterday.

The Trichomanes withers almost immediately if exposed to the sun & winds. I have sent you rooting specimens - they grew down on the face of the sand rock to the soil at its foot - and there the stem running on the wet ground put out roots, which seem to penetrate the soil several inches. But this it does only in wet situations. The soil on which it grew rests on a rock, kept almost constantly damp, & is composed of the sand of the rock, & the remains of the rotten leaves of the fern itself. It is never exposed to the sun, & always in damp places. I have chipped off pieces of the rock on which it grows & kept it for a month and more in a glass jar well closed & water enough at the bottom of it - to keep the atmosphere quite saturated. The other ferns grow in the clefts of sand rock in dry &

sheltered places. The lycopodium grows on damp rocks (sandstone) with the lower portion & roots much covered up in old leaves.

I had commenced preparing the buckeye flowers for you before your letter came; it will be some two weeks or more before they will be sufficiently dry to forward to you, but as soon as they are I will send them.

The criticism on Dr Hooker's Flora of N. Zealand, with several other favors from you of that kind, has been recd, for which I very cordially thank you — and as ever, with all your botanical essays, it is well & wisely done.

In your Botany of the N. States p. 405 No 5. you say that Euphorbia Peplus is introduced. I am inclined to think that the Euphorbia sent you in my last which you determine E. Peplus, is a native. Yet it corresponds with the description. I will endeavor to get you some perfect specimens of the whole plant & send them.

The Buckeyes shall be sent as soon as ready, when I will write again.

Yr Ever very Truly & respectfully yours
Mo M Peters

Prof Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

P.S. Let me know, at your leisure, if the trichomanes reaches you in life & good condition — I have inveloped the box in paper steeped in oil & wax, hoping to exclude the air & retain the moisture, and would like to know if the experiment promises success.

MMP.

PAID 2/18 Paid

Prof. Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Answered

Moulton Ala. Janry 1. 1855

My Dear Sir.

Your highly interesting "Contributions" on Vavaea and the New Plants of Thurber very appropriately reached me on to day: I shall therefore number them among my most valued "New years gifts"— They are "worked up" with your well known skill and scholastic elegance of expression— "Pro omnibus devota mente grates reddo maximas."

I have only refrained from writing to you often long since, because I feared to intrude upon the leisure you many and important literary occupations, might allow you, and because I had nothing worthy of note to communicate. Indeed I have been mostly engaged in devoting my leisure to the cultivation of Fungi of late, and have had but little time to spare for any thing else, out side of my profession.

In this I inclose you a few things, some of which may be of some little interest, among them a bit of Solidago Corymbosa, Ell, with a radical leaf of same. In the 2 vol of the Flora, you mention that this was then unknown to you. Next fall I can send you seeds of it, if desired. By the way, is the 2 Vol. of the Flora yet finished?

The Azolla and Lemna sent are very abundant in the stagnant pools about the Tennessee River — If I meet with any of the latter in fruit I will send it:

I am not certain about the specific names of most of the things sent; — 1 & 2 are not indigenous: tho both grow here & bear our winters. One is a Salvia, and grows up to a very handsome shrub 8 or 10 feet high.

The past summer has been so very dry that the indigenous Flora was very indifferent. The later series of plants were almost burned up with the excessive heat & drouth.

"Vivas diu felix atque nostra ornamentum, et me tibi devinctissimum credas."

Thos M Peters

Prof. Asa Gray M.D
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Prof. Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Mass.

Moulton Alabama. July 17. 1855

My Dear Sir

I scarcely think that I have replied to your kind letter in reply to mine of the 1st January last, but you must not suppose that this long delay is at all attributable to any decline of interest, on my part, in yourself or your pursuits.

The past spring & summer, until the middle of June, were unusually dry, and the flowers of these seasons being almost entirely cut-off, I happened to have no succes in getting hold of any thing of interest to communicate, and thus deferred writing until the year is more than half gone.

I am glad to hear that the Ferns still survive and are likely to flourish – I think however the Trichomanes Petersii is of very slow growth – The other is more active, but that too is slow at best.

The Vitex Agnus-castus does not grow here spontaneously as yet, but I think it will, as it bears out-door culture & produces seeds

The only things new to me which I met this Spring, were an Halesia in Hancock county south of this, a double flowering Rubus Trivialis

which was deliciously sweet scented, & a Phacelia fimbriata (Pursh). I also found a Marshallia the other day not previously determined.

Dr Sartwell of Penn-Yan N. York wrote me the other day that he had rec'd Carex Boottiana from you of my collection, & requesting fertile specimens, but as yet I have not been able to find such, tho' I have diligently sought for them. If I should find fertile specimens of this genus he shall have some & so shall you, without fail.

Your articles contributed & communicated to Silliman's Journal which you have done me the kindness to send me have all duly reached me, and I am much your debtor on this account. Your Article on the Smithsonian Institution, in the last No of the Journal, takes, as I think, a right view of the unfortunate controversy touching the disposition of the Revenues of that Establishment; and it is to be greatly hoped that it may prevail in the end.

I have a copy of the 1st Ed of Prof. Darby's Botany of the S. States and have seen a copy of the 2nd Ed. It hardly comes up to my expectations of a good book upon the subject. Yet until the Flora of N. America is completed it will be useful to beginners in the science in this section because of its Flora, which ought to have extended through the Ferns, by all means, if not the Mosses also.

With sentiments of high regard
I remain as ever your friend

Thos M Peters

Prof.
A. Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Prof A. Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala. Nov. 9. 1855

My Dear Sir.

I continue to receive the Contributions you make to the Amer. Journal of Arts & Science from time to time from you, which are alway acceptable, as is every thing from your accomplished pen.

I wish to have made this acknowledgement long since, but sickness (Chills) & business occupations have thus far prevented it.

Inclosed I send a few bits of Specimens of Flowers numbered as below.

No 1. Potamogeton

2 Vaccinium

3 Rubus – this is the same of which I wrote in my last – flower double & very sweet scented.

4 Salvia, Walker Mountains. — Blue.

5 Halesia diptera? Walker Mountains – fruit not seen.

6 ———? introduced.

When will the 2nd Ed. of Bot. Northern U.S. be published? & what additions are made?

What has become of our friend Dr Curtis of Society Hill S.C.? Tho' I have written to him several times lately I get no reply – quite unusual with him.

My friend Beaumont has gone to Africa – to Ayaye, Africa Centralis. He goes out as a Missionary. How he will luxuriate in the Curious Botany of that Curious land!

that is, dum vivat — But as, I think, he is a mixture of French & Black-Dutch, it will require something more noxious than Miasma and pond water to kill him. He writes me that he goes out as a Translator & Teacher. Go wherever he may, he never will cease to be an enthusiastic botanist — this no Equinoctial sun can burn out of him. The Station he goes to is unknown to me — he writes it Agayar, and Lagos is his landing place.

I have had Chills this fall — somewhat unusual with me — and have not been able to go much into the woods: and when I have done so I have devoted my attention mostly to Fungi, of which I have a Catalogue of about 1000.

Always wishing you extremely well
I remain very Cordially yr friend
Thos M Peters

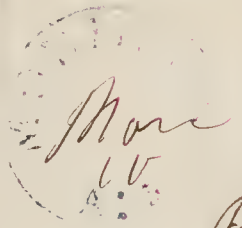
Prof.
Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

N.B.

Dont you know some clever young man of good qualifications & address who wishes to come south and Teach School? Such an one could get a School (male) here worth $600, or $800 per ann. if he can come with your indorsement. Boards cheap & health fair — We could also find employment for a clever young lady, competent to teach Music and the Primary branches of learning, at four or five times the Massachusetts prices. And if she should be good-looking & fair-spoken she might enter into a very Comfortable alliance with some of the lords of our "Privileged Classes" which would make her mistress of a fine estate & a queen to boot, unless her yeesoil notions should be too deep rooted for eradication — and this hardly ever happens unless the subject is both old & ugly, and of course ill natured — but this is inter nos. strictissime.

Iterum totus et solutus.

T. M. P.



Prof
Asa Gray M. D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala. May 7. 1856

My Dear Sir

Yours of the 21st Apl ult is rec'd. I was much gratified to hear from you that it was possible for me to render you an acceptable service, by sending you a package of Trichomanes Petersii, for your new Ward Case — What will be the best season to send the package? I was out to see them on the 19th of last month, and found that neither T. radicans nor T. Petersii much injured by our late severe winter. T. Petersii seems to be the hardiest.

I also at the same time sought for seeds of Carex Boottiana, but found none, tho' I examined all I met. Tho' it certainly produces seeds here, as it propagates itself, I think the seeds are rarely perfected.

I am glad to hear that you come down so near us in your second Ed of your very excellent manual (B. & States), & hope it will

be finally extended to the gulf coast of the Mississippi. I am glad also to learn that Mr Sullivant will extend the mosses so as to include this entire region, because manuals on the Mosses are not to be had except in your B. N. States, which are available to amateur students.

I have been much effected with Chills this Spring, so that I have been quite unable to be much abroad — My trip on the 19th Apl above alluded to, cost me about two weeks chilling! Tho' now I feel quite restored.

I will look after the seeds of C. Boothiana & send you some T. Petersii whenever you think it safest to send it. I wrote you a few days ago, inclosing some fragments of African Ferns from Beaumont; I hope they will reach you safely.

As ever very Cordially yours
Thos M. Peters

Prof A. Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Mass.

Moulton Ala. Nov 21. 1856

My Dear Sir

Your last, containing an extract from a letter of Dr Boott's to you is rec'd to day. I deeply regret our failure – The more so, as it leads me to suspect a failure from the first. Because, I think, undoubtedly, that, the seeds sent were gathered from a plant of the original Stock. But another season, Deo permitte, I hope to be able to make the inquiry more certain.

Could not your worthy & learned friend send me a description of ~~this~~ Nanneoke? I have a description of C. vulpinoidea Michx. in your Manual p. 540 to 16. – it might enable me to deal with the matter more exactly. I could also easily send you living plants of all the family, and they might be cultivated in a Green House, and their true history thus ~~elucidated~~ wrought out.

I rec^d the Synopsis of Cactaceae by Dr Engelmann which you sent me some days ago, for which I am greatly your debtor, and cordially thank you — We have but one Cactus (Opuntia) in this region, and altho' the Synopsis is highly interesting, yet I have no means of studying the Curious plants of which it treats.

In your letter before the last, you intimated a wish to get such of our Sparganiums as I could collect for you — Since then I have diligently sought for them and have been able only to find one — heads of which I hereunto send you. I fear they are not in good condition. They seem to have been frost bitten — Your letter reached me too late in the season to get them in a better state. I send also a fertile leaf of Woodwardia angustifolia, Smith, which has also been frosted. I had not before found it fertile.

I sent to New York to G.P. Putnam & Co for a Copy of your New illustrated edition of the Manual, a month ago, inclosing him $2.50 the Catalogue price of the Book, but as yet have not rec^d it. I requested to have it sent by mail, but it does not come. I must have it, but my dear Sir, don't think of sending it as a gift — for such a favor I could make no adequate return — But I greatly desire to see it.

Assure your friend Dr Boott that I will pay most religious regard to his wishes about the C. Boottiana, and send him, thro you, such Specimens as he desires, if to be had.

As ever very Cordially yours

Thos M Peters

Prof A. Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala. March 12. 1857

My Dear Sir.

As a botanical memento of the season, I beg you to accept the inclosed package of Carex Boottiana. It consists of both pistillate and staminate plants. I gathered them on the 28th Feb 1857. The plant is diœcious, and grows on the tops of sand rocks and on the sides of steep & well drained hills in the mountain regions in this vicinity. It is found in small tufts and remains green all winter, and is called by the People "winter grass". I think the blooming this season has been ten or fifteen days earlier than usual.

I have marked several localities and will return, at the proper season, to gather the fruit for our friend Dr Boott. Besides I have removed some specimens to my garden to try them there. But they will not bloom this season. If the frost, which has been unusually severe since the first of this month has not killed & blasted the young fruit, I hope to be able to send you a good supply of seeds in the Summer.

Since I last wrote you I have had the good fortune to receive an Illustrated Copy of the 2nd Ed of your excellent "Manual". It is a most admirable Book — learned in matter and beautiful in execution. It is a great improvement on the first edition, and comes down quite near to us. I hope, in a third edition, that you may be able to include the whole region East of the Mississippi river. This at least might be done with the Cryptogams, above the Mucuses, as the present edition has included those of most Diffficulty.

Always wishing you health and eminent success, I beg to remain

Very Cordially your friend

Wm M Peters

Prof A. Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Mass.

P.S.

By the way, I have just received a letter from my friend Beaumont, from New York, on his return from Ogbomiahaw Africa, — He says he gives up the Country and its People in despair. The former is a paradise of Vegitation, and the latter a pandemonium of evil spirits. There are no "Uncle Toms" there. His Satanic Majesty reigns as absolutely in the Yoruba kingdom, as Dr Parker and Senator Sumner do in Boston — idiot, absolutissime. Indeed, there are not a few south of Mason & Dixon's line, who devoutly believe that, the old arch rebel has a sort of french affection for a black skin, and when he once gets into one, (which he can do with amazing facility,), there is no getting him out again, except by a long course of breaking & training on a southern Cotton, Rice or tobacco farm — so that indeed the Negro's hope of Heaven is only to be realized by letting us put him through a course of training.

But — let me stop — possibly I have sinned in saying this much, but it just leaked out of me.

Ever Yours

Moulton Ala. Aug. 5. 1858

My Dear Sir

It gives me very sincere pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 22nd July ult. — it reached me on the 2nd Inst in the thick of annual Elections.

Your excellent and learned friend Dr Boott is certainly very kind to me. His favor is much above my merit. How can I make an adequate return for so great a kindness as he proposes to confer upon me? Was there ever a genuine Botanist who was a man of little heart — the love of Nature leads to Love of Man.

Well if the Book is not too heavy (above three pounds weight) please forward it to me by Mail. If however this cannot be done, then I will devise some other means of getting it. Could it be sent by Express to Courtland Ala, so as to come safely. If it can be so sent, direct it to the Care of "Col Allen G. Owen," at that place. And kindly advise me of the amount of any expense you may be at about it; & when the Book is sent and by what way.

My friend Beaumont who now resides at Mount Pleasant Montgomery Co. Ala. asks to know when Dr Torry and yourself will proceed to finish the 2nd Vol. of the "Flora of North America" — I could not answer him. Can a definite answer be given?

I have not recently been much engaged in phanerogamous Botany; I endeavor however to keep up with the progress of that Branch of the Science, by reading what you & Dr Torry publish in this County. I find cryptogamous very interesting and the field much less beaten. By the same Mail that brought your kind letter, I received one from Rev. Dr Curtis which contained a long list of recently ascertained fungi, which have been determined & named by Mr Bentley & himself which are from collections made by me.

I rec'd Prof Anderson's Monograph on the Willows which you had the very great kindness to send me, and I intended in the Spring to have gathered specimens of all our Willows & forwarded them to you for him, but the season passed before I had the leisure to do so. Our Willows are not numerous. I dont think we have but two, and upon these I have bestowed but little attention.

Herewith I send you the flowers and mature fruit of the California Soap Plant = Chlorogalum pomeridianum Kunth. (Expl. of R. R Route to Pacific, 4 vol p. 148.) The inflorescence is centripetal, begins at the bottom and goes to the top, the flowers white, sweet scented, and expand only in the evening, flower stalks from four to six feet high: leaves all radical and about two feet long & about an inch wide. Cultivated from California seeds, without protection in my garden.

As to being a very tardy correspondent I am inclined to plead guilty & throw myself on the mercy of the Court, with the customary apology of a promise to do better next time.

As ever Very Cordially your friend
Thos M Peters

Prof A. Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton, Ala. Sept. 14. 1858

My Dear Sir

Yours of the 7th inst was recd yesterday — Dr Boott's magnificant Book, "Illustrations of the Genus Carex" was recd on Saturday last, the 11th Inst, in perfectly good order.

It is a splendid contribution to Botanical Science, and what makes it quite valuable to American Cultivators of that Department is, that it illustrates many of the Species of your very superior and excellent Manual.

I will write to Dr Boott in a few days, and let him know that I have given him a high place among my "Principes Botanicorum" — Viros illustrissimos in Orbe terrarum, Gray, Lindley, Fries, Tuckerman, Curtis, Ravenel, Berkeley, &c &c proclamo.

Ever truly yours
Thos M. Peters

Prof. Asa Gray MD
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Moulton Ala. Janry 1st 1860

My Dear Sir.

By way of letting you know, that, "I still live," and saluting you with the compliments of the New year, I tender you my personal greeting, with my Photograph. I hope it will reach you without injury. It will give you an idea of the outward appearance of your humble Correspondent. It is a Photograph on leather, and is rather tender of hard usage; taken on the 16th Decr ult. at Somnerville, Ala, whilst attending Court there & during my engagement in litigating the Case of Blevins' Exr vs Blevins' Heirs in a Contest of Blevins' Will. My wife says it is a good likeness. As you requested, I communicated the Contents of your last to my friend Beaumont, in which you name his newly discovered grass.

Now bidding you very cordially a happy New year, with many more to succeed it, with peace & plenty while you live, (and this is all Socrates desired), I beg to remain,

Very truly your friend
Thos M Peters

Prof A. Gray, D.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

and Douglas Speeches (which are the same thing) so much of my leisure time, that upon looking over them, I find them not neat enough to submit to such high Authorities, as you and he are.

I have Dr Chapman's Book. very good so far as it goes: but it is not simple & full enough for beginners. And Scholars already know its contents. Tho' it was needed & supplies a want heretofore unfilled.

Send the Book by Express to me at this place via Court-land, Lawrence Co Alabama.

In haste your friend

Thos M Peters

Dr Asa Gray M D
Cambridge
Mass.

Moulton Ala. Decr 23. 1860

My Dear Sir.

Your favor of the 5th Decr 1860, possibly the last year of the United States of America, was recieved to-day. I was most glad to hear from you, and felt grieved when I recieved your letter that I had not written to you long before, to assure you however our Great Country might be torn and shaken by Faction it did not effect or abate the respect and affection I felt for you.

You know that I am a Union-loving man. So I have lived and, God willing, so I shall die.

I am just last night returned from a ten days campaign, making speeches

for the Union and its preservation. I hope not without some success. It was a stormy time. I was alternately applauded and hissed, with most hearty good will on both sides. And I can only judge of my success from the fact that usually before the discussion closed the hissers were silenced and the Union shouted on to the end.

We will have a terrible time of it. All men have a time to die, and as for myself I had as soon die at the breach as any where else on the Wall, if death is the only alternative. But God prevent such a remedy shall be necessary.

You can do much by conciliation and a restoration of fraternal feelings. If you will stand up against the Abolitionists of your Section, we will meet the Secessionists here and Conquer a Peace by the best means we can; but at all hazards preserve the Union & restore Peace —

Where is Mr Everett? Cant he be induced to raise his great voice again for the Union?

South Carolina has passed through a paper Secession; but that does not make the case hopeless. Go to work and work in faith & we must Conquer.

Dr Boot is quite to kind & good to me. How can I requite him? I grieve to be thus bankrupted by favors & Courtesies that I can not return. Suggest Something to help me out.

I had made some Collections during the year to send to him & to submit to you, but I have been engaged in my profession & making Union Speeches

Milton Mass. June 17 1865.

My Dear Sir.

I avail myself of the first hole in the great storm so lately sweeping with such destructive force over the Country, to inquire after you and your's and. I do this the more kindly, because the brotherhood of Science knows no alien enemy, save false-hood, and no foreign blood, save ignorance.

My life and health have been spared by me, amid the wreck of almost all else in the Rebellion, but I thank God that the terror that menaced Union men in this State is gone, and I hope gone for ever.

Your People have done better than I supposed they would. Now let them consecrate their work by administering justice to Jeff Davis and his traitorous set. If you let them escape after the ruin they have wrought, you deserve the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah: for the sins of these Cities are but trifling in comparison to theirs.

What may become of Professor Agassiz? Has Dr. Nylander finished his Lichens? Have you any Professor Agassiz, either with his Natural History? Have any new stars in Science arisen,

any one down, since the Chinese undertook to rule the world? I would like to know; for such intelligence has not reached us for four long and dreary years.

When the mails are restored, I would be happy to hear from you again and to have a brief intimation of what you busy pen has been doing in the lost century. I have picked up a few flowers and a great many strange mushrooms, during the War, about which I have yearned to converse with some one wiser than myself.

As ever Very Cordially yours
Thos. M. Peters

Prof Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Mass.

Memphis Tenn. Sept. 25th 1865

My Dear Sir

I have been a month or so near this place in Arkansas tarrying at my old Plantation in that State, to see what can be done under the new order of things to mend up a broken fortune, but most of the time sick abed, the idea struck just now that I would take advantage of the Mail facilities offered me here to write a line to yourself, and inquire after your good health and your prosperity. Is your busy pen still at work making botany more agreeable than a Novel and working out the waste materials supplied by our great Country into an elegant and intelligent system? I long to know what the scientific world has been doing for the last four years curing our Yancy & Rhett hydrophobia. I have not seen an article on Science in this whole time and but two new Books.— Dr McCosh's Divine Providence a well written and sensible work upon a very profoundly difficult subject, very ably handled, and Cousin's "The Good, The Beautiful & True", that may be very able and lucidly handled, but I cant see it through my spectacles. I never could see much in Burke's Sublime & Beautiful. Burns Katharine Ogie was always so far superior to Burke's description of the young queen of Fance, that I thought nature made the sublime & beautiful and not finger rings, pearls & jewelry. But this is wandering from the issue. What has become of Prof Tuckerman, what of Dr Curtis, and Dr Nylander and Dr Booth— have you all been at work for the last four years. Has Dr Nylander

finished his Lichens. I have the 1st vol and would like to get the Conclusion of the work. Have any of the great lights gone down, any faded out of sight, any new ones arisen to take their places. I had collected a considerable number of rock lichens for Mr Tuckerman and many new fungi for Dr Curtis just at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and have them yet at home in pretty good order, but nothing new in your department. I find the gymnocladus and one seeded locust in the bottoms opposite this City. The former is quite a large tree - 2 feet thick and 90 or a 100 feet high. I find also the very bitter fruited Hickory, Carya aquatica, I believe. If you have leisure let me hear from you at this place. Very cordially as ever

Thos M. Peters

Prof Asa Gray M D
Cambridge
Mass

Moulton Ala. March 15th 1866.

My Dear Sir.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your kind letter of the 24th Feb. ult. It afforded much satisfaction to hear from you in health & vigorous action once more. Your letter was full of the very things, I wished most to know. I find but one fault with on this head; and that is, it contains too little about yourself and your own engagements. I can never regard you as idle, and if you are able to work, you are always doing some thing wisely and well in your Department. I do not see how you can improve your most excellent Manual, unless you enlarge its boundaries into a National Work & include the Lichens by Mr Tuckerman. I am sorry to hear that Dr Nylander's very thorough work is stopped, and particularly, for the cause suggested. But if Mr Tuckerman is engaged on our Lichens, his Book will leave nothing undone, to be desired. I sent him a few Lichens to day, gathered during the War, one of which I think is new. But as it is a conspicuous Cladonia, this is doubtful.

I have not seen Mr Sullivant's superb Book on our Mosses, nor had I heard of it until the coming of your letter. But he is our moss-king and does all things superbly in his line. He sent me a Copy of his Catalogue of mosses the other day. It is very neat.

The 3rd Carexes of good Dr Boott and Mr Berkley's Fungusses can be sent me by Express to the town of Courtland Lawrence Co. Ala, to the Care of Col. Allen G. Owen: it is a Station on the Charleston & Memphis Rail Road. But if no Express comes there, then send the packages to Huntsville Ala, to Care of Hon. David P. Lewis, to be forwarded to me here by him. Yet I would prefer to have them sent to Courtland, if possible.

Mr Berkley's Fungi will be a rare & pleasant sight to me. He is a Master in that branch of science. I have his Book on Cryptogams. It is classic & delightful. How can I send him in return a package of undetermined Alabama Fungi: say as many as an 100?

After starting the bits of specimens sent in my letter of the 12th ult, I looked into 1, Flora N. A, (which ought to be completed), and determined the pea-flowered plant sent, as Darlingtonia brachylobu. Is this the same thing as Dismanthus brachylobu? — The genera are near together.

I wish Rev Dr Curtis every possible success with his proposed Book on Edible Fungi. He is very capable of doing it up in a most scientific manner. During the War he wrote me on the subject of Edible Fungi, and recommended some species for trial. I found them almost delicious; but my ignorance of the true species scared me from further prosecution of the experiment. The Dr says some that I did not try are much better than those that I did try.

From your reference to Dr Boott, as the late Dr Boott, I infer his recent death. I had not heard of this until now. I suppose he departed during the Rebellion, when we were cut off from intercourse with the outer world and heard almost nothing save the news of Kadmeian victories by our invincibles. I deplore the loss of so clever a scholar as the Dr, but he went not before he had nearly or quite finished his work, full of honors and of age.

I would be glad to be, in any way, found of service to you in your new edition of your Manual, in this Section. Will the new edition cover the whole Union east of the Mississippi? it ought to do this; and it will not much increase its size. Dr Chapman's Book, though good, is deficient, and leaves out several plants in this section, which are common. ~~Arabis Canadensis~~ is found here, but he does not notice it: So is ~~Erigenia~~ Erigenia bulbosa, & several things, which he omits.

Dont permit me to trespass upon your leisure. Very truly & cordially

Thos M Peters

Prof Asa Gray, M.D.
Cambridge,
Massachusetts.

Moulton Ala Feb. 28. 186x

My Dear Doctor

Yours of the 17th Feb. inst. is recd. I was much pleased to see your hand once more upon a letter addressed to me.

I have been engaged in the struggle to get back into the Union since the passage of the Reconstruction Acts by Congress, and have given no attention to Science. Of course on the Union side. For I have alway thought that our Government without the Union, would soon become a nuisance.

My people, to speak politically, Honored me with a seat in the late Constitution Convention of this State, the best abused body of men ever assembled in America. We formed a Constitution, which I suppose has failed of ratification by the Vote that Congress requires, but no doubt it has been ratified by a large majority of all the legal voters of the State.

the Convention at Macon makes the loyal voters account for all the Registered Voters who have died or removed from the State, and all who were kept away from the polls thro' fear and threats, high waters & sickness, & indispensible engagements. These all count for the Rebels and against loyal men.

In some Counties the elections were prevented by fraud or force, and in all, the most unheard of intimidation was used. And the weather was the worst of the season.

But beside, this the Colored voters in many instances, were threatened with expulsion from the farms, and mothers they were so far away from the boxes opened for the polls that they could not get there by reason of the high waters and inclement weather, And for these calamities the Union men have to account. This is certainly hard when it comes from our own friends. But we have borne worse & can bear this.

But I will not to annoy you with these relations, interesting to us alone.

Herewith I inclose Ten Dollars in currency to pay expenses which you have incurred for me. You can send the Book by mail if it is not too heavy for that mode of transportation — that is 4 pounds. If it is, send by Express to Courtland Ala.

Mrs Boott, as her excellent husband did before her, overwhelms me with her liberality. If I knew how to decline, I would scarcely suffer her thus to treat herself.

But since the late Rebellion my dear friend my Estate has been utterly ruined by its effects. It left me poor & in debt or else I would gladly join liberally in any Scheme of remuneration that you might propose.

Advise me of the Sending of the Book & Costs of same. You at least must not be annoyed for my sake

Very Cordially your friend

Thos M Peters

Prof A. Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Mass.

Newton Ga

Nov. 4. 1870

My Dear Doctor

Since my return Home from Patoxa, where I had been confined in examining into some Ku Klux murders, committed near there at Sof Plains Ala, I made a special trip to the locality at which I found Diamondback rattle snake, specimens of which I sent you last year, but I could not find any plants or even vestiges of one. I gathered up a quart of the sand on which it grew, where it was very thick in the grass and hoped by carefully sifting it that seeds might be found. But in this I was disappointed. I examined

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] from 5 to 50 diameters and did not find any seeds. The grains of sand looked [illegible] like pay, but the seeds were [illegible] be [illegible].

The plant grows only on sand rocks covered with sand in wet places. The sand is often not above a few inches deep. Too thin to support any other growth.

I will make another effort to supply you with the plant, in the spring of next year.

Always cordially yours
Thos M Peters

Prof A Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Massachusetts

Walter [illegible]

Dec 7. 1[illegible]

My dear Dr.

[illegible] of the [illegible] all is [illegible], I am most [illegible] to say in reply that I will be able during the coming year to furnish you living & dried specimens, and dried specimens of all the plants you mention, & possibly also seeds of the Phacelias: that is to say, Silene rotundifolia, Nuttallia, & Leavenworthia, & Fritillaria Pelisii, &c.

The Silene is quite a showy flower, but always grows in the clefts of rocks & hangs down, with a very viscid stem & leaves.

The Leavenworthia grows in very wet places, almost in ground constantly during in spring places, in fairly fine fine soil. I am a very, highly grateful to the [illegible] in your very [illegible]

Thos. N. Peters

Prof. A. Gray M.D.
Cambridge Mass.

Moulton Ala.
Feb. 19. 1880.

My Dear Sir.

Inclosed please find the Resolutions of the Faculty of the University of Ala for the Gift of my very small botanical Collection, of Books & specimens. All the Credit of my botanical zeal & progress belongs to yourself. Prof Tuckerman of Amherst, Mr Ravenel & Rev Dr Curtis. Among my Books I sent the illustrated edition of your very excellent Manual.

Cant you have me supplied with a specimen each of Darbya umbellulata Gray, Chapmania floridana Torr & Gray. & Shortia galacifolia, Gray. But I beg you to put yourself to no trouble about this request, if not both convenient & pleasant.

Did you ever make your Vicomanes Petersii Gray grow as you said you would? Since I last wrote you I have found abundant supplies of this little Fern, but always near the original Habitat. On one Rock, which I call Fern Rock, by way of distinction, I think it

Spread all over it, since I first found it. At least I find it abundant now where I never observed it before. And Prof Eugene A Smith, Ph.D. of the Univ of Ala. & State Geologist of the State, tells me he has found Trichomanes radicans, Swtz abundantly in Marion Co in this State, with the fronds above a foot in length. He also told me that he had a patch some where on the Cahawba river in this state of ample quantities of Asplenium ebenoides, Scott. I sent me three excellent specimens, but I have not now a desert plant left and hardly a desert frond — I have given them all away!

Mr or Prof Geo Wm Fowler of 40 Thompson Street, Sunderland (England) wishes to know how he can procure the "Torry Botanical Bulletin". Cant some of your Publishers or Book Stores advise him? I suppose he wishes to buy the work.

As ever very Cordially yours
Thos M. Peters

Prof Asa Gray M.D.
Cambridge
Mass.

Moulton Ala
March 1.'86

Prof Asa Gray
Cambridge Mass

My Dear Sir
The handful of Pamphlets & other short essays you sent me the other day came promptly and in good order to hand & I was very thankful to receive them. To see your familiar hand and very appropriate expression was a great pleasure to me.

During the past year my health has not been good. In Nov last I was slightly paralyzed in my right hand. I had been before much troubled

with Rheumatism in my left hip. I am some improved now, but any day may send me to the bourne, whence none return, in the flesh.

I am since Decr 10 1885 going into my 76 year & must shortly pass over to the Great Majority. If I could pass away like Judge Clinton & Mr Wright I would be willing to go, in the Fathers time

With sentiments of the kindest admiration & regard

I remain your friend.

Thos M Peters

N.B. On November 27 85 we had here a considerable display of the November Meteors, but I was unwell & could not give them any attention. Some of them displayed considerable Tails. However they were feeble & seemed tolerably abundant, from the old quarter of the heavens.

WALTER N. PIKE. W. J. ELLSWORTH.

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Jessamine, Pasco Co., Fla., 10-24th 1891

Prof. Watson,

My Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Oct. 18th should have had immediate attention were it not for the fact that I am one of those unfortunate mortals with more irons in the fire than I can attend to, so that some of them are continually burning. I never know what it is to have all correspondence cleared up - and am usually several months behind.

The strange white Nymphaea - of which I wrote to Mr. Horsford - does not grow nearer than 1½ miles of my home, and as I have been too busy to

go fishing once, much less every few days as the "Crackers" do, I have not had a peep at the plants since your letter came until yesterday when I saw some in a small pool ("Bay head" in the pine woods) where they do not attain any such dimensions as they do in the lakes. I pulled up a root which I forwarded to you by today's mail, together with an unopened bud. I think you can grow the plant and get flowers from it this summer. On ~~examing~~ examining the plant more carefully I was startled to note the striking resemblance it bears to a plant of N. alba (European) which I have. The lobes of the leaves lap over just the same — the root looks the same and I believe the flowers ditto. My N. alba has produced but one flower — last summer — and I did not notice it particularly. I remember of breaking open a seed pod of

WALTER N. PIKE. 3 W. J. ELLSWORTH.

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BLANTON, FLA.

Jessamine, Pasco Co., Fla., ...189

this native Nymphaea, two years ago, and found it full of good ripe round seeds. In the lakes, and large pools, they grow very large, and usually in very deep water. I have measured leaves 22 inches in diameter, with ruffled edges.

One thing I know, and that is it is not N. odorata which is abundant farther north in this state. Wouldn't it be strange if it is N. alba cropping out here?

This summer I expect to have more spare time and I will observe the plant more closely and see if I can not forward you some flowers & seeds.

N. flava is not a native of this part of the state (that I am aware of) but I am

planting it in our lakes, and hope to get seed to send you.

Hoping to hear that you receive the root all right, I am

Yours very truly,

Walter A. Pike

(1)

Seattle, Wash Ty, Nov 21st 1888.

Dr Serene Watson,

Dear Sir:

I send you to-day with this letter specimens of ten plants which I have been unable to identify.

No. 341 – Aster sp. Erig. salicifolius, var. This aster grows very abundantly on the alpine meadows of Mt Rainier at from 4000 to 7000 feet altitude. The natural color of the flower is a light pinkish-lavender. The accompanying photograph shows how thickly it grows. Collected Aug. 13th 1888 on southern side of Mt Rainier.

No. 348 Saxifraga ~~Tolmiei~~? 3-cuspidata, Rydb.!

This saxifrage is common on the north and north-west sides of Mt Rainier at 7.500 ft. altitude. It seems to be entirely absent from the southern side however. Collected Aug 15th and 16th – 1888

Montia fontana, L.

No. 241 Claytonia sp. This little claytonia I collected in but one locality, a swamp within the limits of the city. Unfortunately I collected but two specimens, so I can send you only one. It grows very thickly, forming a perfect carpet.

Collected April 29th, 1888, at Seattle.

No. 344 ~~Parnassia sp.~~ Tiarella trifoliata, DC

This Parnassia grows quite plentifully southern slope of Mt Rainier on alpine meadows at 6,000 ft altitude.

Of the two specimens which I retain, only one has the stem leaf which appears on the specimen I send you. The flowers are white about an inch in diameter. On the northern side of the mountain this species is entirely replaced by P. fimbriata at 5,000 feet altitude. Collected Aug 13th 1888

No 342 Bryanthus glanduliflorus, Lindl. sp. Abundant on Mt Rainier at 9,000 ft altitude. Flowers white. Col. Aug. 14th 1888.

No. 345 Habenaria orbicularis, Torr sp This habenaria I collected at Green River Hot Springs, about ten specimens in all. It seems to be very nearly allied if not identical with the Eastern H. orbicularis, although I believe that species has never been collected on this coast. The coloring of the flower is the same as that of H. orbicularis. Col. July 20th at Green River Hot Springs, altitude 3000 ft, in the Cascade Mts.

No 218 Ranunculus disjunctifolius, Gray sp. This ranunculus was collected by Prof. O.B. Johnson, at Salem, Ogn., about eight years ago, who presented me with his entire herbarium. It seems to be undescribed. Grows in wet places.

No 346 Pleuricospora fimbriolata, Gr This monotropous plant I collected at G. R. Hot Springs at 3,000 to 4,000 feet altitude. The entire plant is white and not common, I having collected in four days only fifteen specimens, all

these giving is three distinct bunches like monotropa uniflora.

No 347 Spiraea [illegible] This spiraea I collected on the summit of a dry mountain near Green River Hot Springs, at an altitude of 4,000 ft. I collected a few more specimens a thousand feet lower on the same mountain, where a slide of earth had carried them from the summit. The specimens I send you represent the full size of the shrub, one to two feet high. Flowers white. Col. July 10th, 1888.

No 343 Ribes [illegible] This currant grows on Mt Rainier at an altitude of 6000 to 7000 ft. Flowers greenish, very caducous, possibly on account of age. Collected Aug 13th - 1888. It grows about 3 feet high, the stems spreading widely.

The specimens, which I collected on Mt Rainier, I was unfortunately unable to attend to for some time after I had returned to the city. I now find them to be very thickly beset with a species of mite. I have been unable to kill these by any insecticides that I know of. As far I can observe they do not seem to injure the specimens, but still I feel unwilling to incorporate the specimens into my herbarium until I know whether the mites are injurious or not.

I would like very much to hear from you regarding the best methods of rendering specimens insect proof if you would be so kind.

Is Abies amabilis - Douglas - now recognized as a good species?

Please send me or inform me where I could find descriptions of Abies subalpina - Engl. - and Picea Engelmanni. -

Hoping to hear from you soon
especially regarding those mite and
Herbarium insecticides I remain

Yours Very Truly,
Chas. V. Piper.

Seattle, Wash. Terr., Feb. 6th - 1889

Dear Sir:

I send you with this letter a package of plants, which I wish you would kindly identify for me. I send also a few specimens of Linnæa Borealis-Gronov., which is quite abundant at several places around Mt Rainier. I again send you my No. 241, which you identified as Montia fontana-Linn. The latter species is abundant here, in its typical form, and seems to be very different from my No. 241, which has alternate leaves and bright shiny seeds.

No 414 is an old specimen, unticketed. I doubt whether it is a Washington Ter. specimen as it seems to be the eastern Pedicularis Canadensis.

I find here several plants which are much further north the habitats given

in the Botany of California; as, for instance - Boiduvalia Torreyi and Trifolium gracilentum. Are such data as these desirable to you? Would you please ascertain for me, if possible, from specimens in the Harvard Herbarium, during what year the late Dr Tolmie, of the Hudson's Bay Company, botanized on Mt Rainier?

Yours Very Truly,
Chas. V. Piper.

To Dr Sereno Watson,
Cambridge,
Mass.

Seattle, Washington, May 28th, 1889

Dr Sereno Watson,

Dear Sir:

I send you to-day a package of plants which I wish you would kindly identify for me. I add a few remarks concerning some of them.

412. Trifolium sp. - quite abundant in the streets of this city, evidently introduced.

No. 80 - Rosa pisocarpa? Equally as abundant here as R. Nutkana or R. gymnocarpa.

No 539. I gathered this specimen during a rapid march, which accounts for its imperfect condition. I found only the single specimen. Flowers yellow.

No. 540. This, likewise an only specimen, I found growing in loose lava, together with Eriogonum compactum, E. Chrysopsidis and Gilia debilis.

Please let me hear from these plants and from the others which I sent you some time back as soon as convenient,

And Oblige

Your Obedient Servant,

Chas. V. Piper

No 471 - Claytonia diffusa Nutt. Not rare here, in freshly burnt ground in coniferous forests.

No 359 - Ranunculus sp. - This species is the largest that I have met with. It attains a hight of 5 or 6 feet, and stout in proportion.

WM. M. CALHOUN & CO.,
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Seattle, Washington, January 8 1890

Dr Sereno Watson,
Dear Sir:-
Enclosed find money order for $12.85 for which please send me a copy of the "Botany of California".
I believe the amount enclosed is the correct price; if not, I will send you the difference as soon as I hear from you.

Yours Very Truly,
Chas. V. Piper

Geo. V. Drake
Clifton
N.Y.

YOUNG NATURALISTS' SOCIETY

Seattle, Wash., June 3 1891

Dr B. L. Robinson,
Cambridge, Mass.

1100 = Eupatorium rugosum, L.

Dear Sir:-

I send today a small package of plants for identifications. - No. 1100 is one of two specimens which Mr Smith collected last summer. He writes me that he "saw quite a patch of it, but explosing it to be 'Aeschke Pesterminus infirmit,' gathered but two specimens." I take it to be a Vaccinium, verbatim undescribed, in which case I would like to see it dedicated to the discoverer. The specimen which I return is only 3 inches high.

No. 1044 Hazardia crassifolia?

Dr E. L. Greene writes me that he thinks this (as usual) is new species, but wants more specimens which I have not sent him yet. Was there any marked departure from the type in your examples of Chrysocoma ciliata, Nutt.?

YOUNG NATURALISTS' SOCIETY

Seattle, Wash., 189

Mr. W. H. Crosby wanted to describe it as new, but I think he gave up the idea. I enclose also a few Algae collected a number of years ago by Mrs E. J. Anderson, which have been in my possession since. Kindly hand these to Farlow and send me determinations.

Have you a spare copy of Dr Gray's "Synopsis of Lamiaceae" in hand? I should much like a copy if you have one to spare.

Yours Very Truly,
Chas. F. Piper

Dear Sir Watson:

The above letter from Mr Piper will explain itself. The package of specimens forwarded to me from Cambridge arrived this morning. The plants are of course intended for the Herbarium and not for me personally, and I therefore remail them to your address. I have no doubt that Mr Piper would appreciate the

kindness if you or Mr Fernald could find time at some early date to determine them. He ought to know, however, that anyone sending in specimens must wait his turn. I do not know about the paper of Dr Gray's to which he refers.

Please tell Mr Butler that in case more dried plants are sent to me at Cambridge ~~that~~ they had better be left at the herbarium as otherwise there will be considerable unnecessary forwarding.

With warm regards,

Yours very Truly

B. L. Robinson

913 Berg. Granelle
1079

YOUNG NATURALISTS' SOCIETY

Seattle, Wash., Sep. 13 1891

Dr Sereno Watson:

Dear Sir -

I send you to-day a package of Phaenogams, consisting principally of Grasses, which I hope will be of interest. Most of the plants are named, but of the few that are not, I would like identifications. Would you kindly re-examine my No 348? You called this Saxifraga tricuspidata, but it seems to me to be rather S. bronchialis var chalcoides. I did not see Dr Robinson during the summer, so I presume he did not visit this section.

Many thanks for the copy of your last contributions, with which you have favored me. I make the following notes on Erythronium.

E. gigantum - Lindl. - You limit the species northward at the Columbia River, but it is common at many places about Puget Sound, nearly if not quite up to the Boundary.

YOUNG NATURALISTS' SOCIETY

Seattle, Wash., _____ 189

I have cultivated specimens for several years. The mottling while very distinct in young leaves, fades away entirely long before the leaves dry up.

E. montanum, - I have found the abundantly on Mt Rainier and other places in the Cascades and also in the Olympic Mts. I have never seen it with mottled leaves. - I will send specimens of these two species another time. E. grandiflorum and E. revolutum, I have never met with.

Yours Truly,

Chas. V. Piper

P.S. I see that Mr Canby has raised describing that Erigonum as new!

Detroit Sept. 19. 1838.

Dr Asa Gray,

Dear Sir,

The Regents of the University have adopted a plan for the buildings presented by Mr Davis of New York, who will return to the City early in October. I refer you to him & to his Ex: Gov: Mason who leaves to day, for further information respecting it.

An appropriation has been made of 1500 dollars towards defraying your expenses while in Europe & 5.000 for the purchase of the Library.

I hope you will induce the Gov: to sound Dr Lillimon on the subject of coming west — Would it not be an inducement to him to come, to propose to take his son also? —

As an argument to induce members to vote for the above appropriations, I stated that the arrangements you could make to facilitate exchanges between Dr Houghton & foreign collectors would be of inestimable value to us & our cabinet. Will you consult the Dr: on this subject & so present it to place him in the foreground in this matter. — We have asked you to embody your observations made abroad in the form of a report to be presented to the Board. Throw your best effort into it will you? Best regards to Dr: Torrey — Yours Truly. J. Pitch

Dr. Asa Gray

Prof. Bot. University Michigan

Sord By Gov. Mason

New York

3. Pletter

Detroit April 26, 1842

Asa Gray M.D. &c

Dear Sir,

At the time I received your letter of the 31st of March there was in prospect a meeting of the Board of Regents, which induced me to defer answering you, till I had submitted your proposition to that body for their consideration. That meeting has since transpired, at which however there was not present the necessary number of members to form a quorum for the transaction of business. It so happened that our mutual friend Whipple was present, to whom I made known the contents of your letter, who requested me to withhold it from the Board & to write for the purpose of suggesting the propriety of suffering your appointment to continue unrevoked, whilst you might full perfectly at liberty to seek employment elsewhere, only giving notice of your desire to quit Michigan when you should be more advantageously situated somewhere else. We are not at this time able to give you a salary by any means commensurate to your services. Our prospects are rather brighter than they were a year ago & will I think gradually improve.

May 2d. I have to day sent you a paper which com-

tains an article on the subject of our University written by the Superintendent of Public Instruction who is the financier of the University. He is however rather a sanguine man, for which you must make an allowance, as you read.

I shall not present your resignation unless you give me positive instructions to do so.

After writing the first part of your letter, I concluded to wait another attempt to get a quorum of our Board together - being again unsuccessfull I have followed out the advice of of Judge Whipple.

You will please to make for us, an assurance of regard to the family of Dr Torrey and especially to Miss Eliza.

Very truly yours

F. Pitcher

Asa Gray M. D.
Professor de
New-York, City

St Louis, Mo, 19 7bre 1873.

Planchon

Monsieur et cher Confrère,

Je vous aurais déjà écrit pour vous dire tout le plaisir que j'aurai de vous revoir; mais mes plans n'étant pas fixés j'attendais de pouvoir vous dire à quelle époque j'espérais pouvoir vous visiter. Je dois aujourd'hui que ce sera, s'il plaît à Dieu, vers le 1er Octobre prochain. Je dois partir pour l'Europe le 4 Octobre, à cause de l'université ayant rouvert. Je suppose que vous serez alors à Cambridge et que j'aurai l'avantage de vous y rencontrer. Je serai très heureux aussi de vous revoir le ~~[illegible]~~ à qui je vous prierai de bien vouloir me présenter.

J'ai passé la journée d'hier avec le Dr Engelmann qui m'a reçu avec beaucoup d'amabilité et m'a montré les vignes de son université.

Je serai charmé également de causer avec vous de ce sujet et de bien d'autre.

Veuillez présenter mes respects à madame A. Gray et croire à mes sentiments dévoués

J. H. Fauchery

Il est possible que je fasse adresser chez vous quelques unes de mes lettres. Dans ce cas, vous voudriez bien me les garder. Je compte rester ici jusqu'à Mercredi prochain, chez M. Ch. Riley, State entomologiste, St Louis, Mo.

JARDIN DES PLANTES
DE MONTPELLIER
DIRECTION

Montpellier le 12 Mai 1887

Monsieur et très savant Confrère,

Permettez moi de vous présenter et de recommander à votre bienveillant accueil, M. Pierre Viala, professeur à l'école nationale d'Agriculture de Montpellier et délégué par le Gouvernement français pour une mission spéciale intéressant la Viticulture.

M. Viala vous exposera lui même le but et le caractère de sa mission. Il sera heureux de recevoir vos conseils; car ce n'est pas au seul point de vue pratique que se bornent ses recherches, mais ~~aussi~~ elles s'étendent aussi à la botanique et sur ce terrain particulier on peut le mieux

quidar que le Doyen et le chef des botanistes des Etats-unis.

Je viens de terminer pour les suites au Prodromus de M. Alphonse DeCandolle la Monographie des Ampélidées. Ce travail m'a occupé cinq ans. J'ai tâché de grouper en genres au moins naturels le chaos des espèces entassées dans ce vaste genre de toute une de Cette Vitis.

Merci de vos intéressantes brochures. Je les trouve toujours avec plaisir et profitée que vient de vous; car j'y trouve l'esprit de vos maîtres communs, esprit qui tend à disparaître dans les générations actuelles, mais auquel il faudra bien revenir comme on revient au bon sens et à la vérité, lorsqu'on est fatigué de paradoxes.

Je vous écris de la maison où j'ai eu le plaisir de dîner une fois avec vous chez M. le Prof. Ch. Martins.

Je n'ai pas oublié cette charmante soirée et voudrais bien me l'occasion de présentât de la renouveler ici même, cette fois chez moi, car mon pauvre prédécesseur est incurablement malade à Paris.

Croyez, cher et honoré Confrère, croyez à mes sentiments bien dévoués!

W. Pancher

Serait-il possible de se procurer des graines:

1° du vrai Planera ulmifolia Michx.

2° de Cabomba Caroliniana et de Brasenia peltata.

4° des Cyrilla, Clifftonia et Elliotia?

5° de Galax aphylla.

Publiez-vous un Catalogue des graines de votre Jardin?

Je vous envoie celui de notre Jardin pour 1887 pour le cas où vous ne l'auriez pas déjà reçu.

Hays City Aug 18 1883

My Dear Friend Watson,

Your letter containing names of plants sent for determination has been forwarded to me from Wyandotte. Much obliged. I will try and send you by and by better specimens of the Bahia, and the Gilia unnamed. I found last year sixty or more plants that had never before been found in this state. I am doing well this year. I intended to finish my survey next year. I hope then to be able to show a larger list of plants than has been furnished by any state in the Nation. I spent Sunday and Monday of this week with Dr Louis Watson at Ellis. He is well. Abundant rains have prevailed in Kansas this year. I am going

to the south part of the State from here. I am sorry to say that the "Revisions" you sent never reached Wyandotte. If you will be kind enough to send other copies I will gladly send you the postage. Lily family, and Rose family.

The Index and the Flora I will order as soon as get around to Wyandotte. Send all letters re to Wyandotte

With great Respect
E. N. Plank

Erie Kans. Nov. 15 1886

Prof Sereno Watson
Cambridge Mass.

My Dear Sir.

Enclosed please find $2.50 for which send me by mail to this place, your "Bibliographical Index". I would like also Plants of S.W. Texas and the Mexico Palmers Coll, and Prof. Gray's Revision of the Ranunculi.

I know that you will be glad to learn that I have been continuing my efforts to collect the plants of this State. My work is now nearly completed so far as collecting is concerned. With a few excursions next Summer, while visiting I hope at the close Botanical season of next year a report of my work. I have been surprised at the variety that the Flora of Kansas, we shall have from sixteen hundred to thousand species of Plants including the vascular Cryptograms. These species will represent about six hundred Genera and one hundred and fifteen Orders. So we will have about one hundred and seventy five species of Grasses, representing about sixty. This I think is a remarkable showing for this state. I have sent you a few plants for determination. Send the books to me at Erie Kans. Neosho Co. Care Letters Wyandotte Kans.

Where can I procure a copy of Vol. 3 of Kings Reports

OFFICE OF

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

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Phillipsburg, Kans., July 30 1884

Sereno Watson
Cambridge Mass.

My Dear friend Watson
Your letter in reference to list of Kansas plants East of 100 M. was received just as I was starting out for a summer tour. So it will be impossible for me to answer your enquiry until my return to Wyandotte in the Fall. The book you sent came safely for which please accept my thanks.

I am not doing hypathetical botanical work.

Very truly Yours
E. N. Plank

536 Barnett Av. Kansas City Kans, 2.11.90

Prof. Serens Watson
Cambridge Mass.

My Dear friend

Continuing sickness in my family has prevented me writing before. I am very afraid indeed to send you seventy-five cents Fendlers Plants. Can you put me on track of "Lindheimer," "Berthams. Plants of Hartweg," "Seemans Botany of the Voyage of the "Herald" and the "Memoirs of Wislizenus."

I will send you some Western plants for determination soon. You may send me "Halls Plants of Texas" for the remaining quarter dollar.

Always your friend

E. N. Plank

Dr A. Gray.

Cambridge

Mass.

Introducing
Judge Trice.

A. Andrews

Lott's Creek, Humboldt Co. Iowa
Aug. 5. 87.

Prof. Gray
Dear Sir:

You may perhaps remember the lady who called upon you last summer to describe a strange looking flower which grew on the banks of a creek of Stone River in Murfreesboro Tenn.
I watched the flower this spring and found the first blossoms opened on the first of May.
I pressed a specimen to send you but it was accidentally destroyed and I did not get another till near the first of June just as I was leaving for a vacation. It finished dressing on the journey which is the reason why it is not in so nice a state as I could wish. I enclose it.
No doubt now remains on my mind that it has escaped from a garden

I proceed it back from the creek through a field where it is ploughed up yearly, and treated as a weed, into the garden of a plantation house where it is now treated as a disagreeable intruder. The present occupants of the place rent it of the absent owner, so I could not find out positively that the flower had ever been cultivated; but upon taking the plant to school several of my pupils affirmed that they had seen it in the gardens of Northern Ala. and nowhere else. Very probably you will find it to agree with specimens now in your collection.

I find the prairies here in Northern Iowa very rich in Flora. There are many fine members of the Compositae which I regret to be unable to examine for want of a microscope, and take this opportunity to ask your advice in regard to obtaining one. I am utterly ignorant of the price of a good one for examining flowers, and of where to send for it, and would be very much obliged for information from so reliable a source.

I think I asked you last summer concerning the influence of the pollen of one plant upon another of the same kind, especially in the case of apple trees. Is it not true that the mixture of pollen affects the seeds or apples, and accounts for the fact that the seeds of an apple tree never produce a fruit similar to the parent tree.

Very Respectfully Yours.
Evelyn E. Plummer